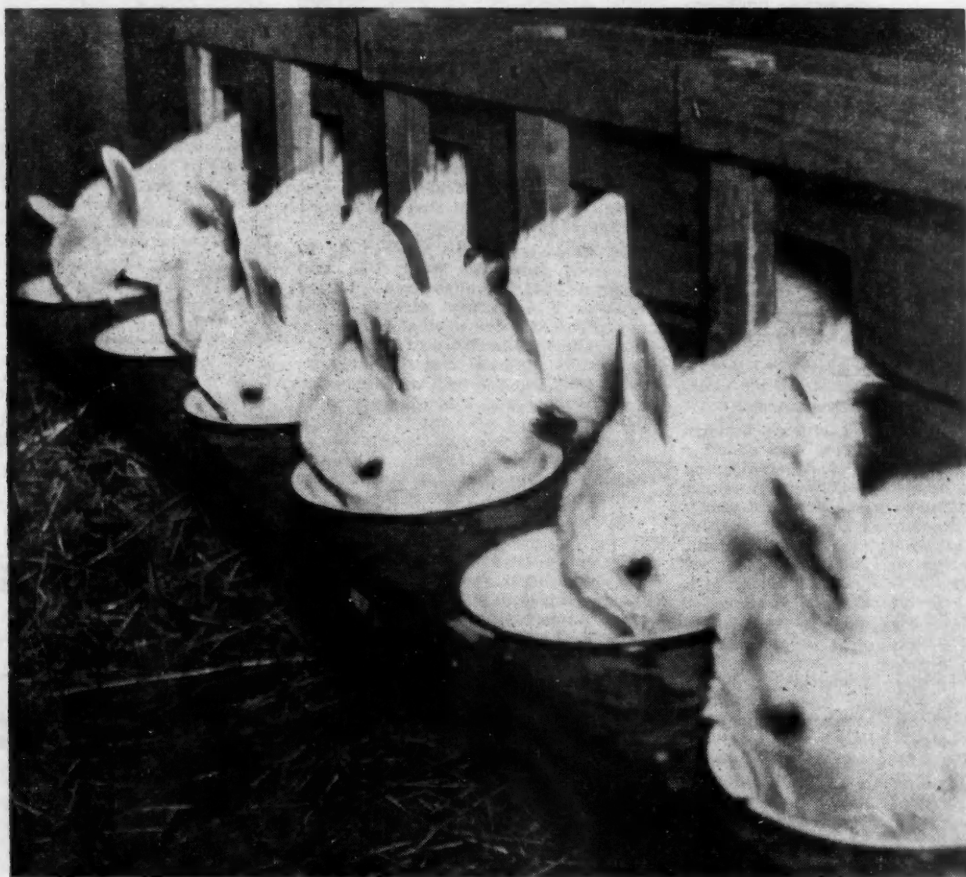


Dairy Goat *Journal*

MORE THAN A MAGAZINE—
It's an institution, a service



Saanen kids of Mrs. Elsie MacLaughlin's Pebblehaven Herd, Perkiomenville, Pa.

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The least may influence the greatest. It was Andrew that influenced Peter to "come and see" Jesus. One least spoken of among the apostles influenced the one who took the foremost place among them as if to show that such power is independent of personal superiority. It is not the great and gifted alone who exercise this mysterious power of influence. It is a universal law of life. Those personal influences, first of Jesus on Andrew, then of Andrew on Peter, were the beginning of the conversion of the world.—CANON CARTER

Supernumerary teats

It has long been known that supernumerary teats in does are hereditary, and good breeders have shunned this fault like pestilence. The question has come up as to whether when the rudimentary teats on the buck also show supernumeraries is it equally hereditary by their daughters? There is no statistical evidence on this, but the general supposition is that this is true.

This question has been brought forcibly to mind by an eastern breeder who bought a fine son of an imported sire—but the young buck has supernumerary rudimentaries. He reported this, and rather than to reject the buck as a breeder immediately he was asked to breed him to some of his less valuable does. The result which he reports shows that of 3 doe kids there were 2 born with 4 teats each, and 1 with 3 teats.

While it would seem rather obvious that this particular buck is probably worthless as a sire (although one would have to know the heredity of the females to which he was mated), the real question is whether this is an isolated case or whether the appearance of these extra rudimentary teats on a male are a positive warning to cull him at birth.

On church attendance

On the back of a church bulletin from San Antonio, Tex., was found a quotation from one of America's and the goat industry's favorite authors, Carl Sandburg—who, with Mrs. Sandburg, is known as owner of the famous Chikaming herd of Nubians, Toggenburgs and Saanens. May we share Mr. Sandburg's thinking "On Church Attendance" with you:

"Most of us agree that Protestants have never hammered very much on the duty of going to church. We have said all the time it was necessary for the church to make itself attractive and interesting, so that people will want to come.

"There are obligations on the part of the people not to sit at home listening to the radio. That is too easy. Do something difficult. Go through rain and snow.

"You have to feel that you are a part of the greatest organization on the earth that is going to outlast all the rest of them. You've got to feel the importance of your own individual participation in its life.

"You can't go tramping around from church to church and fulfill your obligations. You've got to settle on one church and throw your life into it and build it up.

"Who would want to go to a picnic all the time and eat out of the other people's baskets?

"It is our obligation as members of

one church or another to give ourselves to it. It is the only hope of peace on earth and good will to men that exists among us. It underlies the fabric of the United Nations.

"It is the church and its Savior, its Prince of Peace who is the last best hope of earth, and yours is the high and holy opportunity to support it with undeviating loyalty."

Real security

Rising tides of unemployment are perhaps gloomy in the national economic picture—and to many families they present new problems. Yet these problems for the individual family either currently unemployed or within the range of future unemployment need not be fraught with discouragement. In fact, the depression years of the '30's proved to be opportunities for many, and the current situation can offer the same security and opportunity to those who will see and grasp the good things that are opened to them.

For all it can be an opportunity to get away from the congestion and artificiality of the cities and into the rural and semi-rural areas where they will find more normal situations. New values in health and family living can be gained. There it may be found that the family can live better in every respect at a small fraction of the cost deemed necessary in the congested areas. . . . And, interestingly enough, it seems there are many splendid employment opportunities in such areas for the current layoffs are centered in the crowded industrial areas.

The more alert may often use the situation to get entirely away from outside employment and develop their own businesses. And here goat dairying and the production and marketing of dairy goat products offers a special opportunity. Some of our best goat dairy enterprises were born of the depression of 20 years ago.

But for all the production of food through the utilization of home labor proves to be an extremely profitable investment of effort that makes any salary—or unemployment insurance—stretch far. Often, in fact, it can make a very few actual cash dollars go much farther than the apparently munificent salary of industry.

Unemployment need not be disaster. You can make it opportunity!

You—and postal rates

This Congress has before it bills to make drastic increases in cost to you of the postal service, in a laudable attempt to reduce the deficits of that department. But is this a realistic program? The Post Office has traditionally been operated primarily as a service to the people, rather than as a

source of revenue. Post offices are maintained in the farthest corners of the land as a matter of convenience and for the dissemination of information and goods; RFD routes reach into the back roads of every section to further this purpose. . . . Perhaps no other single thing contributed more to the growth and well-being of the United States than cheap, easy dissemination of news, information and goods.

No other governmental department even discusses the idea of "becoming self-sustaining," regardless of its services. But when it comes to users of the mails the charge is hurled that the Post Office is subsidized because it has an operating deficit!

For 150 years newspapers and magazines have had a lower postal rate than letters. They paid second class rates—and generally received second class service or worse. Rates for subscriptions and services have been geared to that type of postal cost and service. As a result Americans have had the benefit of extremely low prices on magazine subscriptions; few would doubt the contribution to America through this wide, inexpensive dissemination not only of knowledge but also of the advertising message of American industry.

Would it not be more realistic to accept the recommendations of the Hoover Commission, the Carlson Commission, and others, leading to modernization and increased postal efficiency? Improved service and efficiency can give the taxpayer the kind of Post Office that meets today's demands—lower, rather than higher postal rates, might be quite in order for the general welfare. Increased rates supporting inefficiencies cannot solve the fiscal problem—if a problem exists.

Dairy Goat Journal

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Dairy Goat Industry Since 1923
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You Said It

Your comments, criticisms, suggestions are invited for this department of communications from Dairy Goat Journal readers—just make them short and to the point, with a limit of not more than 200 words.

Earl S. Redwine

Earl S. Redwine and I began our labors together on the directorate of the American Goat Society in 1946, although by correspondence we had discussed many problems together before that time. I had already learned that his thinking was always constructive, profitable and outstanding. Now, with his passing, I have lost a friend, but even more so the dairy goat industry has lost a strong supporter; the loss of his counsel to the American Goat Society and to his chosen Nubian breed will be hard to replace.

In January 1948 he was elected vice-president of the AGS. In a few weeks he became acting president, and conducted the election to choose a president. I was elected, and Earl Redwine worked closely with me, and in complete harmony, until both of us left the Board in 1953. He was always willing to work until the wee hours of the morning rather than to join in the easier and lighter activities that go with conventions. . . . I still remember one Sunday morning, the convention over, we strolled in the park with minds toward more eternal things, seeking rest for our weary minds and bodies. It seems to me that in this walk I came to know Earl Redwine as few were privileged to know him, and to know his strong Christian faith and belief.

I was deeply touched when I was told that in his last illness he kept calling my name, "Carl"—as he used to say it when we were struggling together over some perplexing problem.

Now I realize more than ever the pleasure I had when I could introduce him as "my very good friend and fellow worker, the vice-president of the American Goat Society."

The dairy goat industry has long suffered from the abuse instead of the use of the legal constitutions of the record systems. Mr. Redwine always struggled for respect of constitutional procedures, he worked for the will of the members over and above the will of the Board, he worked for registry systems that could justly be regarded as having integrity, he fought to the end against tyranny and dictatorships within the industry. He always had the confidence of the members of the American Goat Society, as proved by their almost unanimous votes, every time his name was allowed to appear on the ballot. His leadership and stabilizing influence are already being missed.—Carl W. Romer, past president American Goat Society, Admire, Kans.

US way is better

In October J. R. Egerton of England criticized some of the ways in which we conduct our business by having two goat registries. I have checked the British Goat Society history and find in 1949 they had 2532 members, declining each year to 1721 members in 1952 — a drop of about 33%. During 1948 they registered 2704 goats, in 1952 only 1334 were registered. Purebreds held their own, but the British breeds (a complicated cross) account for the loss in numbers. It seems the members got sick of the British-made breeds and either quit registering them or dropped out of the BGS.

Some say that consolidated efforts of everyone to promote the dairy goat industry will do a better job. I doubt it. Competition keeps every organization on its toes. Our only concern is to keep it clean.

Some have written that two registries so confuse them that they register in neither. Such people only hurt themselves. But no one need be confused; for a 3c letter the secretaries will furnish rules and regulations.

I have made my choice of an association and am happy with it. Why don't you?—Joseph F. Wheatley, Odd-acres, Buechel, Ky.

A better world

We need badly for the two registry organizations to get together. This confusion hampers sales and stud service. One lady I know has a very superior buck but can get no outside service because all the other goats near her are registered in another association. I am in much the same situation, too—and mine are registered in the other! For us to make duplicate registrations to care for all interests would cost a small fortune.

I would suggest to scrap everything and start anew—and I say this as a past director of one of the associations. After all, there is not much value beyond the fourth generation.

Heinrich Heine in one of his poems must have been writing about goat people when he wrote his New Year's Wish:

I wish for the stupid a little more understanding,
And for the understanding a little more patience,
For the poor a little more bread,
For the rich a little more poetry,
And for all of us to work together
For a better world to live in.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Buch, Cape May Nubians, Sandston, Va.

Thank YOU, Mr. Horst

We wish to give our thanks and show our deep appreciation to all those who took part in making possible here at the Heifer Project, Inc., Collection Center the shipment of goats to Puerto Rico. We had 16 head of the best stock of Saanen, Toggenburg and Nubian breeding from the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and out of the best herds.

Again we say thanks to all those who helped, and for the privilege of doing this work.—Elam S. Horst, Bareville, Pa.

Angoras for milk

An item in Dairy Goat Journal inferred that Angoras were useless for milk production. But from 20 years experience I believe the dairy goat industry is passing up a good bet in not investigating Angoras for milk production. In any large herd there are a number of them that could win their share of prizes in the milking contests at any show. They give milk of fine flavor, too.

Never forget the premium mohair is that from kids, so the Angora doe must produce plenty of milk for a long time to grow large, fat kids with heavy fleeces. Angoras are one of the oldest breeds, and in periods of history have been important for milk production.

Just think of the advantage to a milking herd if twice a year you could clip a fleece crop to pay off the mortgage or buy a new car. . . . This means a cash value for all those male kids, too.

Flesh of the Angora is superior, too, and considerable numbers of them are marketed for this purpose each year.

There are breeds of sheep in some parts of the world bred for three crops: Wool, meat and milk. Why not goats?—Mrs. E. M. Finan, Santa Ana, Calif.

Mink or goats

In the county where I live there are several towns where they raise mink within the city limits. One town has a mink ranch right across the street from a co-op creamery, but that same town wouldn't tolerate a dairy goat in the city limits.

Now, whoever said that mink don't stink? I am acquainted with a family where the man works at a mink farm, and he takes off his work clothes in the garage because they don't want the smell of mink in the house. . . . Mink never saved a life, either.

Here's hoping if any of these town officials get ulcers they have to drive 10 miles twice a day for a little goat milk.—E. M. Champion, Cottonwood, Minn.

Alcohol does it

I had 3 or 4 does develop pox on the udder. I bathed the spots twice a day with rubbing alcohol and they soon disappeared. It took about 3 days.—Mrs. Charles I. Cady, Hartford City, Ind.

Developments in Veterinary Medicine

• By DR. A. J. DURANT, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Missouri, at the annual meeting of the American Milk Goat Record Assn.

THE RECENT developments of treatment of diseases by the sulfonamides and antibiotics are so well known that they merely need to be mentioned to emphasize their importance. Never in the history of medicine have such rapid and vast strides been made in these fields. The purpose, however, of any industry in regard to diseases should be preventive veterinary medicine aimed at correcting factors that interfere with maintenance of a healthy herd, flock, or band of domestic food producing livestock or poultry. It applies suitable techniques to reduce the incidence of disease or, where possible, to eradicate it completely.

The discovery of the new sulfa drugs and antibiotics, such as aureomycin, has given the livestock industry drugs for the treatment of diseases, with the exception of some of the virus diseases, for which antiserum was formerly the only remedy available. Another defensive mechanism of the body is the ability of certain leucocytes (white blood cells) of the blood to surround and destroy foreign substances, such as disease-producing bacteria. These cells are called phagocytes and the process by which they destroy the invader is known as phagocytosis.

In discussing new developments it should be pointed out that every discovery which is made and which shows great promise of success in other animals does not always give the same response in dairy goats. There is, too, a lack of general experimentation of goats, which should cause one to hesitate to say that any of these recommended procedures for the control of diseases in goats will be successful unless actual experiments have shown them to be.

Colleges and research people in business have uncovered dozens of new ways to reduce costs and increase livestock production, and a glimpse into their laboratories and feed lots indicates that more and even greater developments are still to come.

One of the difficulties which is inevitable to develop in any long-time goat herd is that of controlling parasites, particularly internal par-

asites. I have two general suggestions for their control, which I believe are the latest and most practical. (1) All goats should be treated with a therapeutic dose of phenothiazine for stomach worms at least twice a year, then in the interval between these two treatments they should be kept on phenothiazine and salt mixture—1 lb. of phenothiazine to 9 lbs. of table salt thoroughly mixed and kept in a dry place, mixing only enough to last about 2 weeks. If this is done and the goats are well fed very little difficulty will be experienced from these parasites.

The second recommendation is another newer treatment for parasites which probably will be found useful where tapeworms, as well as other parasites, are present. This medicine is a combination of phenothiazine and lead arsenate—12 grams of phenothiazine in .5 grams of lead arsenate, with a base quantity sufficient. This special treatment, which can be obtained only from graduate veterinarians and given under their direction, is for tapeworms, nodular worms, common stomach worms,

lesser stomach worms, bankrupt worms, hook worms, and large-mouth bowel worms. Physically weak animals should not receive this treatment unless under the advice of a veterinarian. It is always well to remember that phenothiazine when given in a regular dose will cause a pink coloration of the milk for several days after the dose is administered. The amount of phenothiazine mixed with the salt, however, will not affect the color of the milk.

A new treatment for mastitis or inflammation of the udder of goats, put up in a disposable syringe, appears to have great promise in the control of mastitis. This medicine contains two of the sulfa drugs and two of the antibiotics, and is recommended for the prevention and local treatment of mastitis caused by streptococcus agalactiae, streptococcus dysgalactiae, aerobacter aerogenes and escherichia coli in dry and lactating goats. This medicine, of course, should be administered only by a graduate veterinarian in order to obtain the best re-

Who Ever Heard of a Goat "Giving" Milk?

WHO EVER HEARD of a goat "giving" milk? Every dairyman knows the answer: Milk is produced by the doe, but it's up to the dairyman to take the milk from her.

A poor goat, with poor management, poor equipment, and a careless owner may produce a little milk. A good goat, with no better handling, may produce but little more milk. The answer, therefore, for satisfactory and profitable production rests primarily with the person who handles and milks the stock.

The solution, then, to the problem of success with dairy goats rests in the intelligence and ambition of the owner. It requires good stock, but with it adequate modern equipment is needed to handle the stock efficiently. It requires good, but not elaborate housing—overly expensive barns may in themselves show poor management. It demands modern and

intelligent management 24 hours out of every day, and every day of the year.

It has been proved time after time that dairy goats can and do make a profitable business. Any failure must, therefore, rest with the dairyman who expects his goats to "give" milk. The successful dairyman knows he must invest in goats and in equipment—and in thinking.

One wise dairyman said, "I was at the door of failure in dairying, although I worked 18 hard hours every day. My wife finally suggested that I was using my back three-fourths of the day, my head not one moment. I started out by devoting a few minutes each day to looking over my business as objectively as I could, thinking out the work to be done, and how to do it better. My '15 minutes a day' cut my back-breaking work in half—and for nearly 40 years my dairy has been paying a steady profit."

sults. The medicine is known as Pen-sulmycin.

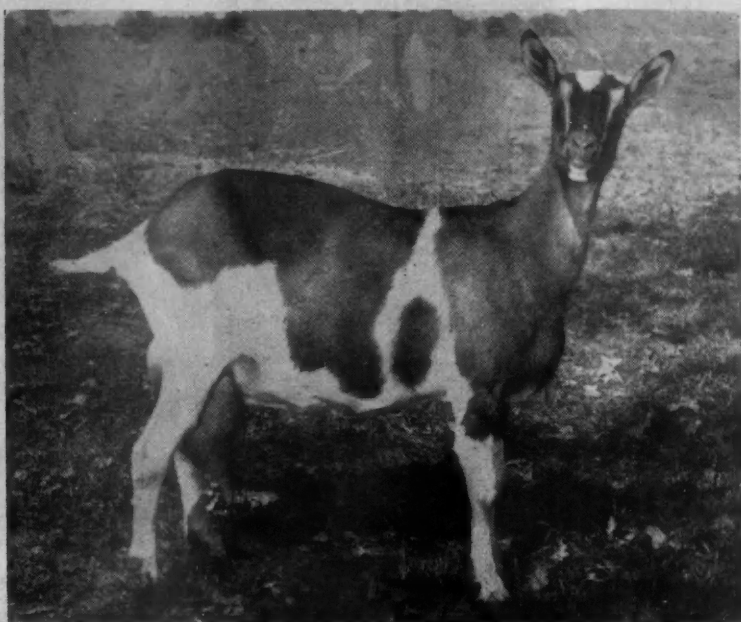
Another treatment which may be very useful in dairy goats is pituitary gonadotrophin. It appears that this drug is most useful in animals, and probably goats, that suffer from nymphomania, which means being in heat practically all the time. This was injected into 96 cows with cystic ovaries. Of these, 81 showed nymphomania at the time treatment was begun. After a single injection symptoms of nymphomania disappeared in 72 of the cows, and re-occurred in only 14 during the entire observation period. Of the 53 animals bred following a single injection 42 became pregnant, with only 6 of these resulting from re-treatment. This product is known as Vetrophin. I feel confident that selected cases of goats suffering from nymphomania would be benefited by the careful use of this antibiotic.

It may not be generally known, but goats are subject to a disease known as ketosis or acetonemia. A massive dosage of ACTH starts a glycolytic action in the liver which brings up the sugar level of the goat, ensuring complete metabolism of fats and thus preventing formation of aldehydes or ketosis. This drug is probably well known by most of you for its use in human medicine.

One other drug probably will not have too great use in goats, since the disease for which it is used does not commonly occur. The disease referred to is foot rot. Ordinarily our goat breeders, at least the better ones, take such good care of the feet, by proper monthly trimming of their hoofs, that foot rot seldom occurs. However, when this disease does appear two of the sulfonamide drugs are effective in its control—sulfapyradine and sulfathiazole glucocides in amounts chemically equivalent to 60 grams and 15 grams respectively in 500 c.c. of water. The drug is injected intravenously.

I should not fail to mention another hormone treatment, the details of which I cannot give at this time, but which shows promise of being very useful in the goat industry. It is concerned with summer breeding of goats and experiments are being carried out by the speaker. If the drug proves to be as efficacious as preliminary experiments seem to indicate it will revolutionize the summer breeding of goats.

I would like also to mention that in the case of goats which give off-



Kara Del-Norte, Advanced Registry French Alpine doe bred and owned by Mrs. F. N. Craver, Bentonville, Ark. Kara's 1953 production was 3238.8 lbs. of milk.

flavored milk the use of chlorodo tablets — 5 a day — will eliminate objectionable flavors very promptly. I have figured it costs about \$3 a month to give this treatment, which is not expensive if a heavy producing goat is treated.

SEVENTEEN DOES COMPLETE 305-DAY AR TEST

SEVENTEEN does from seven different herds and representing four breeds have completed their full 305-day Advanced Registry test, according to Robert Soens, secretary of the American Milk Goat Record Assn. The highest production in this group was that of the French Alpine, Kara Del-Norte, with 3238.8 lbs. milk. She also led with 116.47 lbs. fat. The complete listing:

French Alpines

LaVerne's Caprice A84038 (age 5) produced 3089.8 lbs. milk, 95.83 lbs. fat. Completing her test in October, she produced 201.1 lbs. milk testing 3.1% fat. Owned by Mrs. Rejsende Aandrig and Mr. and Mrs. Ander Van Tauber, San Antonio, Tex.

Kara Del-Norte A94365 (age 5) produced 3238.8 lbs. milk, 116.47 lbs. fat. Owned by Mrs. F. N. Craver, Bentonville, Ark.

Herlinda Del-Norte A94411 (age 4½) produced 2980.4 lbs. milk, 111.16 lbs. fat. Owned by Mrs. F. N. Craver, Bentonville, Ark.

Lellani Del-Norte A98314 (age 4) produced 2242.8 lbs. milk, 93.68 lbs. fat. Owned by Frank Bigelis, North Girard, Pa.

Nubians

Loma Alto Bo-Kaye N101939 (age 2½) produced 2730.4 lbs. milk, 108.68 lbs. fat. Completing her test in November she produced 200.9 lbs. milk testing 3.6% fat. Owned by Mrs. Grover Dalton, Mullin, Tex.

Loma Alto Madam Butterfly N94599 (age 4½) produced 2428.6 lbs. milk, 98.54 lbs. fat. Completing her test in November she produced 119.1 lbs. milk testing 4% fat. Owned by Mrs. Grover Dalton, Mullin, Tex.

Heart O'Texas Margaret Pearl N10513 (age under 2½) produced 2017.7 lbs. milk, 79.92 lbs. fat. Completing test in November she produced 85 lbs. milk testing 4.9% fat. Owned by Mrs. Grover Dalton, Mullin, Tex.

Bakri Denise N101804 (age 2½) produced 1598.7 lbs. milk, 63.2 lbs. fat. Completing test in December she produced 27 lbs. milk testing 4.3% fat. Owned by Mrs. Virginia Alen, Pleasant Grove, Calif.

Katrien's Pauline N97805 (age 3½) produced 1465.8 lbs. milk, 71.48 lbs. fat. Completing test in December she produced 20.9 lbs. milk testing 5% fat. Owned by Mrs. Virginia Alen, Pleasant Grove, Calif.

AlRakim Honey Nell N102201 (age 3) produced 1312.3 lbs. milk, 61.18 lbs. fat. Completing test in December she produced 42.5 lbs. milk testing 5% fat. Owned by Mrs. Virginia Alen, Pleasant Grove, Calif.

Fensterol Cinder's Fantasia N100987 (age 2½) produced 1353.9 lbs. milk, 53.36 lbs. fat. Completing test in October she produced 66.3 lbs. milk testing 4.9% fat. Owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Knoop, Amelia, O.

Saanens

Heleurdun Wenky S104630 (age under 2½) produced 1970.2 lbs. milk, 65.04 lbs. fat. Completing test in

November she produced 52.6 lbs. milk testing 4.7% fat. Owned by Mr. & Mrs. Charles Tulloss, Berea, O.

Toggenburgs

Buckeye Selri T97735 (age 3½) produced 1804.8 lbs. milk, 62.24 lbs. fat. Completing test in November she produced 45.2 lbs. milk testing 4% fat. Owned by Mr. & Mrs. Charles Tulloss, Berea, O.

Buckeye Nadut T104629 (age under 2½) produced 2021.9 lbs. milk, 68.41 lbs. fat. Completing test in November she produced 65.5 lbs. milk testing 4% fat. Owned by Mr. & Mrs. Charles Tulloss, Berea, O.

Buckeye Suzydu T104637 (age under 2½) produced 2160.7 lbs. milk, 65.06 lbs. fat. Completing test in November she produced 63.5 lbs. milk testing 3.3% fat. Owned by Mr. & Mrs. Charles Tulloss, Berea, O.

Buckeye Daladu T104634 (age under 2½) produced 2146.3 lbs. milk, 71.01 lbs. fat. Completing test in November she produced 100.1 lbs. milk testing 4% fat. Owned by Mr. & Mrs. Charles Tulloss, Berea, O.

Shagbark Laurel Miss T100240 (age 2½) produced 1254.7 lbs. milk, 50.17 lbs. fat. Owned by Miss Helen Hunt, Washington, Conn.

WHAT SIZE SHOULD A KID BE AT BREEDING?

MORE and more breeders are using size rather than age as a criterion for proper time of breeding for young does. At Purina Experimental Farm they have been working with the idea that a 60 lb. weight is correct, according to Mrs. J. C. Lincoln, Scottsdale, Ariz., who, as president of the American Goat Society, has been conducting some study of this matter in relation to registration.

Checking her own herd, in the Desert Nubians she found the following weights at the ages indicated:

Name	Age (months)	Weight (pounds)
Desert Pokey	8	100
Desert Patches	8	103
Desert Melody	7½	102
Desert Annette	7½	101
Desert Suzette	7½	101
Desert Flora	7	93
Desert Rosebud	7	101
Desert Penny	5	87
Desert Pet	5	81
Desert Margo	4	72

Mrs. Lincoln points out that Margo, for instance, would have been bred at about 3 months if the 60-lb. limit had been used.

Condition of kids will vary materially, and no doubt data on height as well as weight would add to the significance of either figure, since it would take into consideration over-all development and condition.



—Photo courtesy Union Electric Co.
Mrs. Albert Bommer adjusts the sealing ring on the lid to the 65-gal. milk holding tank recently installed as part of the pipeline milking system at their Valley Park Hills Goat Dairy, Valley Park, Mo.

Bommers Install Pipeline Milking

● By PAUL R. ANDERSON, Farm Service Advisor, Union Electric Co.

FOR 20 YEARS the Albert Bommers have bred and raised purebred Nubian goats on their farm near Valley Park, Mo., and to crown their success in the dairy goat business, have recently installed one of the first electric pipeline milking systems for goats in the country. The system is patterned after the regular pipeline milking system for cows, but being designed for dairy goats it operates at a lower pressure, utilizes a smaller type milker and em-

ploys a specially designed 65-gal. milk cooler. Of course, the milk goes directly from the udder to the stainless steel pipeline and then into the cooler.

"With this system," says Mrs. Bommer, "we should be able to reduce our bacteria count to next to nil, since the milk is neither handled nor exposed to the air. And of course the immediate cooling improves the quality of the milk."

The State University which for years has tested the Bommer herd for production as well as tuberculosis and brucellosis has twice granted them awards for the production of superior quality milk—once ranking the herd first in the State and second in the United States. The bacteria count at this testing was only 100 per c.c. This bacteria count may be contrasted with the ruling of the U. S. Public Health Service which permits up to 50,000 per c.c. for Grade A milk.

Production in the Bommer herd runs between 5 and 6 lbs. per day per head. A production record established by one of their best producers a short time ago was 3,000 lbs. of milk and 151 lbs. butterfat in 305 days.

"You know, dependable production is a must when you are operat-



—Photo courtesy Union Electric Co.
Albert R. Bommer with some of the milkers at the Bommers' Valley Park Hills Goat Dairy, Valley Park, Mo. The does enter the milking room through the sliding door behind Mr. Bommer, and after milking are returned through the sliding door shown near the window in back.

ing a Grade A dairy. Our production has increased somewhat with the new system," says Mr. Bommer, "and we know that our milking and cleaning time has been cut almost exactly in half. It now takes only about an hour to milk all twenty head. All considered, we save about 3 hours daily."

"In regard to the care and cleaning of this equipment," he says, "all that is involved is circulating cold water through the system immediately after using, then following this with a detergent solution. Just prior to the next milking, the same procedure is followed using a chlorine solution."

"Tests have shown," continued Bommer, "that the bacteria count is lower when the system is cleaned in this manner than when the units are taken apart, cleaned, and re-assembled."

The pipeline system, which was designed by George Hauk of the Meyer-Blanke Company, is powered by a 1/3 hp motor operating the machine.

The cost of an entire setup such as this would be somewhere around \$5,000 including four stanchions, two milkers, cooler, pipeline and pit milking parlor. This setup has eliminated the necessity for any hired help and Mr. and Mrs. Bommer are now doing all of the work themselves. Goat milk sells for about 50c per quart in St. Louis.

"The automatic watering equipment is the most important part of this pipeline system," says Bommer. "Clean water is a most important part of the ration."

Bommers' buildings provide dry,



—Photo courtesy Union Electric Co.
Mrs. Albert Bommer at the washing center in the Bommers' newly equipped Valley Park Hills Goat Dairy, Valley Park, Mo.

well-ventilated shelter. "They hate drafts and hate getting wet worse than anything," Mrs. Bommer says, "but even these disagreeable conditions wouldn't make the goats nearly as unhappy as going back to hand milking would make me."

GOAT MILK PRODUCERS DO NOT NEED SUBSIDIES

By E. J. Powell

IN THESE DAYS of surpluses, government subsidies and parity formulæ, goat dairymen should feel pretty smug and satisfied.

While cow dairymen are depending to a great extent on government handouts and surplus buying programs to dispose of their products and to keep the price of cow milk and milk products up, goat dairymen who have developed their ter-

ritories cannot produce enough milk to supply the demand.

Most goat milk producers could sell twice as much fluid milk as their herds produce and the demand for this complete food is gaining.

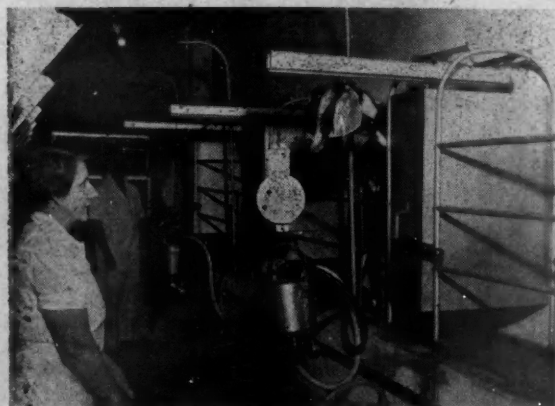
Do you know of any goat dairymen who are crying for government aid to keep the price of goat milk at its present level? Have you heard of any government program for buying goat milk or its products to keep the price of goat milk up and to do away with surpluses?

Cow dairymen are constantly seeking more laws, state and federal, to protect them from competition. They want laws against the sale of filled milk products, are still seeking ways to cut the sale of margarine, and are after more "benefits" from the taxpayers via the government.

But the goat dairyman continues plugging along, selling all he can produce and seeking to increase his production. True, there are isolated instances where goat dairies are having it tough. But most of this can be traced to poor management, lack of sales ability, and failure to produce clean, wholesome milk.

There are two basic reasons why cow dairymen are economically afraid and why they seek government price props while the goat dairyman can stand on his own two legs, selling all he can produce. One is the matter of competition, the other is economic, and both resolve into the same reason.

Actually cow milk does not compete with goat milk. It does not have the food value. As a food for



—Photo courtesy Union Electric Co.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bommer with their pipeline milking system for goats. Four does are milked at a time; the stall divisions slide out and the does pass on to the barn while four more does enter for milking. Note the scales for recording individual milk production.



—Photo courtesy Union Electric Co.
Mrs. Albert Bommer adjusts the milking machine on one of the milkers at Valley Park Hills Goat Dairy, Valley Park, Mo. The milk is weighed before being pumped on to the milk holding vat in the adjoining room—the milk never comes in contact with open air.

babies, those with ulcers, and those of us who are just "ailing," and even those of us who are in robust health, nothing can take the place of goat milk as a food. Goat milk in itself is not a medicine—but it is so easily assimilated, so easily adaptable by the body, that it gives the nourishment needed by the body to cure itself. Cow milk lacks this quality. That is why, although cow milk has stiff competition through vegetable and filled milk products, goat milk has no such competition.

The economic situation is a great factor in that the production of cow milk is more costly. The original outlay of cash in setting up a cow dairy is far greater than that for establishing a comparable goat dairy.

The cow dairyman must have large pastures, and the cost of upkeep and renovation of these pastures is great. A 10-acre pasture will keep relatively few cows. But 10 acres of good pasture, properly cared for, will handle a large number of goats. Therefore the unit cost for cow milk is greater than that of goat milk.

The picture is very bright for the goat milk producer. There is only one shadow—the goat dairyman must pay the high taxes so the government can buy surpluses to keep the cow dairyman in business.

How Do You Build a Good Goat?

(Continued from last month)

THE DIGESTIVE capacity of a milk-producing animal is directly in proportion to the amount of milk that the animal will produce. The digestive tract and the lungs turn the raw products of nature into milk for human consumption. Therefore, in the selection of a doe one of the most vital points is the capacity to handle large quantities of feed. An animal cannot have the strength of body for reproduction without feed capacity. A large udder without capacity to fill it is less valuable than a small udder with capacity to fill it to the brim. This point, capacity, is probably worth a fourth of the value of the animal.

The first indication of capacity to handle feed is in the mouth. A small, weak mouth cannot properly consume much feed. Almost every noteworthy producer has had a mouth that seemed almost coarse by its strength and development. The muzzle must be broad and strong, the jawbone and cheek muscles well developed—any pinching or underdevelopment here is a certain indication of weakness all through the digestive tract.

At the same time the nostrils must be full and large. Air is just as es-

sential to the production of a goat as is hay and grain, so in the head look for the large, full mouth and jaw, and capacious nostrils.

Further, we must have well-sprung ribs, giving capacity for large, powerful lungs. Cramped lungs cannot use sufficient oxygen to allow surplus energy for milk production. And there must be room for the action of a heart which will pump this vitalized blood to all parts of the body.

A large stomach will demonstrate itself by the extended sides of the animal and the well-sprung ribs. Flat-sided animals have no capacity for consuming feed; they are delicate, poor producers and worthless for reproduction. But this must be judged in relationship to the feed the animal has received—a large but empty paunch will not be as apparent as a small, crammed one.

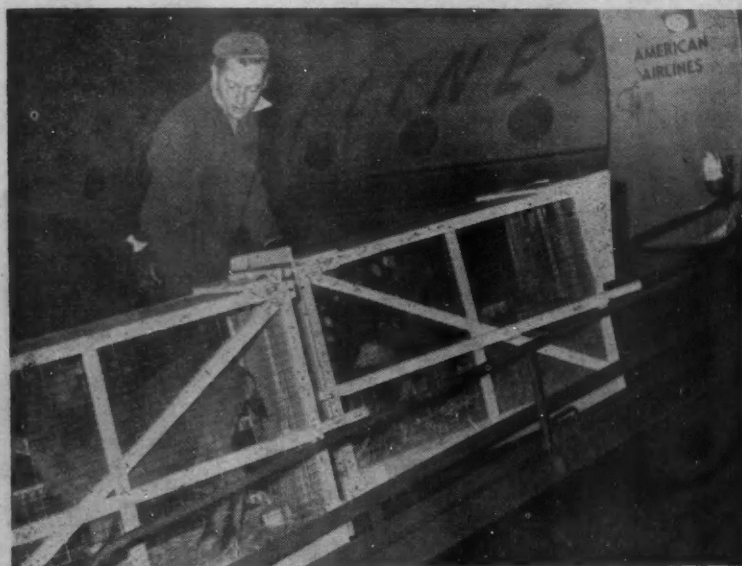
There must be depth of the body. A "hay-bellied" animal will have a protruding paunch, but no depth. A stomach handling a maximum of feed will extend downward to form the familiar triangle of the dairy type.

With the well-developed digestive and respiratory system must be a powerful circulatory system. Good blood in quantities is essential for the maintenance of a strong body, and for the extra strength consumed in heavy milk production. Large, well-developed veins and arteries are essential. Note these on the surface of the udder and in the so-called milk veins.

A milking doe is a factory for turning grain, hay and forage into milk. The digestive and respiratory system is the essential part which prepares the raw product for use—without these the machine which turns out the complete product is useless. Before we select a goat for its udder we must first select it for its ability to supply that udder with the nutritional materials that make milk.

The skin of any animal has an important functional value. A hard, dry skin indicates that it is failing in its function of discharging waste matter. A soft, pliable, almost greasy skin indicates a healthy, active skin which is functioning perfectly.

If the skin does not perform its burden of discharging waste matter from an animal other organs will be overloaded, and overloading means



Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Knoop, Fensterrol Goat Dairy, Amelia, O., receive two kids via air freight from California. Note especially the strong, lightweight crate construction as the kids are unloaded at Cincinnati Airport. From Vernon Hill, Chatsworth, Calif., they secured AIBakim Mystery Lady (the black doe with white spots in the picture). The French Alpine, Laurelwood Acres Goldie, came from the Laurelwood Acres Goat Dairy, Chatsworth, Calif.

waste. An animal with a poor skin cannot be a first-class producer or an economical producer. Every bodily organ must function perfectly for perfect results, and the skin is fully as important in this as the lungs, digestive or circulatory systems—they form an entire system and one part failing to function will disrupt the entire system.

A loose, soft skin is not only the cause of health in an animal but is a perfect indicator of the health of the animal. An unhealthy animal, almost without exception, will not have a skin that feels good to the touch.

A desirable skin is indicative of the type udder to be found on a doe. A doe with a soft, fine skin will have an udder of this texture—an udder capable of producing a maximum amount of milk. A hard-skinned doe will have a hard udder, one that feels as though the glandular tissues were atrophied and had almost ceased to function.

There is an almost undefinable sensation in the touch of a good skin and a poor one. Comparison of this feel will demonstrate it to anyone. A skin that is repellent to the touch is certainly not indicative of a desirable animal. Only experimentation can tell the difference between skins, but the difference is pronounced and so certain that it cannot be mistaken.

Any feeling of tenseness and binding in the skin or bone of an animal should be discounted. A goat must have a complete feeling in joints, skin, bone and action to show ample room, action and freedom.

A tight, close rib, close vertebrae and lack of quality go together. Be sure the rib is well-spaced and "loose," and the same feel is found in the backbone. It is useless to expect a "tight" animal to milk—the types are directly opposite and cannot be reconciled.

The udder of a doe is the factory in which all the raw products, after having been converted into usable form by the digestive system, are transformed into the valued product of the goat. The udder is the ultimate test of the value of the goat—without a good udder, as a milk producing animal she is worthless. To endeavor to judge the milk producing capacities of a doe by her head is futile. The only positive way is to select a doe with a good udder which is supported by a suitably developed body. The only reasonable way is to select



Fine udder type and development is shown by these Saanen milkers from LeRoy & Melvina Nordfelt's Mel-O-Roy Goat Dairy, Ripon, Calif.

a doe with a good udder . . . and while a good udder will not be found on a goat that does not have the other necessary qualifications for milk production, an animal may have the other qualifications without a good udder! To a considerable extent it may be assumed that if a doe with an udder of good type is selected the other qualities, to a great degree, may be left to their own care.

A good udder is soft and pliable to the touch, often with a distinct oily feel. A hard-skinned udder never contains live, active, lacteal glands. In handling a fine udder there is an indefinite sensation of smoothness and fineness that can hardly be mistaken.

The udder must not be beefy. Often a large, showy udder fails to produce milk because it contains meat instead of milk and milk-producing glands. A fleshy udder, however, does not have the live feel of the perfect udder. It is unelastic and hard to the touch.

At the same time the udder must contain milk-producing tissue. An udder that is nothing but a large, loose flap of skin cannot produce large quantities of milk—the lacteal tissue is deficient. The hand can easily distinguish glandular tissue from meat by its greater elasticity and resiliency.

In shape the udder must have as large an attachment to the body as possible. Only through the area of attachment can nourishment reach the udder, and the larger the attach-

ment the less crowded are the avenues through which this nourishment passes. Furthermore, an udder that is heavily loaded with milk must have large, strong attachment to keep from stretching and dropping which will result in the ultimate breakdown of the entire udder.

The udder should reach high in back and extend far forward on the belly, filling well the space between the legs. A doe with any pinching of space between the hind legs has no room for a large udder. She should be immediately discarded.

One of the most common faults with otherwise good udders is a weakness in the fore attachment. It may even be concealed by fore muscles, but when manually inspected very considerable unattached area is found and the resultant total mammary structure is in no way nearly as capacious as might be apparent only by visual inspection. Such an udder also has a tendency to "swing back" when full and ultimately break down to a pendulous udder.

A pendulous udder should always be discounted. The closer the udder hangs to the body the larger the milk producing qualities for the animal's lifetime. This, of course, does not produce such a showy udder, but an udder of the same cubical content placed close to the body will always produce much more milk than the pendulous type of udder.

The udder should be almost globular when viewed from the side. Its shape should be smooth and without

irregularities in its surface. From the rear the well-defined halves should be noted, although usually the fault is that the division between the halves is too pronounced—often to the extent of having the effect of two separate udders attached to the body. This division should be decidedly distinct, but not deep.

The teat should be distinctly a teat and not merely an extension of the udder. It should be large—a full hand—pointing slightly forward. But an excessively large or ill-proportioned teat can be as difficult in the practical operation of extracting the milk as can be a small one. When milked the flow should come in a steady, large stream without undue pressure being exerted.

The halves of the udder, and the teat on each half, should be of the same size. In practice practically none of the better milkers have udders that are exactly balanced. However, the difference in size is slight and a great difference is always associated with inferior animals.

From the udder, reaching forward, extend the so-called milk veins. These should be large, tortuous, and reach well up toward the forelegs. These veins are merely indications of a strong circulation of blood to the udder, which in turn indicates a large milk supply.

Usually the better milkers have the surface of the udder covered with large veins. Many of them do not have this, but it can always be considered as an indication of good milk production.

What importance should be attached to the formation of an udder on an unbred kid? Unfortunately, experience in this line is not great and opinions vary. Some maintain that the precocious development of a lactating udder is nothing but a freak, and others feel that this is an indication of inherited milking ability of a superlative type. A general conclusion now seems to be that udder development of a virgin doe is a good indication of inheritance for production and should be slightly favored rather than discounted. However, actual data on this is sorely lacking.

In selecting a young doe showing udder development, it seems that often one side of the udder develops. The inexperienced will often refuse to buy such a doe, fearing that only one side of the udder will develop after freshening. However, experience has shown that it is rather rare



Mayru Ginger, bred and owned by Rupert Alen, Mayru Nubians, Pleasant Grove, Calif., was grand champion Nubian at the 1953 California State Fair. The picture was taken immediately after being milked out.

for a young doe to develop both sides of her udder evenly before freshening, but that when normally producing milk the udder will develop evenly.

When selecting a young goat showing udder and milk production, her udder should be judged in the same manner as that of a mature doe in regard to quality, texture, and as far as possible, shape.

Although a young doe may not show udder development to the point of milking, every kid has some indications of her future ability as a milker. Note the size of the teats. A short, broad teat will probably develop into one that is short and broad and difficult to milk. A long, loose teat will not change shape in a matured animal but will be exaggerated with maturity. A nicely proportioned teat in a kid is likely to mean a nice teat in the matured doe.

The young doe should always have an ample amount of soft, loose skin—the beginning of an udder. This skin should be of the same texture as desired in the udder of a matured doe.

A kid with teats rather far to the rear and close together will probably develop into a doe with a rather inferior type of udder.

The ideal kid will have well-shaped teats, placed far forward and far apart, with an ample amount of loose skin for the formation of an udder. In does never fresh, it is especially wise to note the room nature has provided for an udder. The hind legs should be placed so that there will be ample room for a large udder. The hind legs and rump should show no beef, but rather a large bony structure—the framework on which to build a large udder.

The foundation of the animal is, of course, its feet and legs. These should be fine, clean and trim. The legs should be placed squarely under

the four corners of the animal in a position to easily carry the weight. The toes should point straight forward—neither in nor out—to provide the maximum support. When the animal moves the action should be in a line parallel to the body—and while we are not breeding race horses, the strong legs and good action show strength that will keep the animal on its feet. This is exceedingly important in animals fed on pasture which must be able to move about freely to forage for their feed; and the doe standing idly in confinement may break down quickly if she is not blessed with strong legs and feet.

Structurally, it would be stronger if the hind legs were straight and strong under the doe; but the leg must provide a certain springing action, also. This demands a slight curve and spring in the hind leg—yet far enough removed from the so-called “sickle leg” which provides extreme spring and little strength. Lack of this springing action may result in inflamed joints and other troubles.

It is a good guess that many animals fail in their maturity and old age because of poor legs. Because of tired, aching legs and feet the animal will forego needed exercise and even the satisfaction of eating. Such an animal may prefer to eat only enough to maintain its body, and to spend undue hours resting. These are the hours that could be much more profitably utilized in consuming the additional nutrients that go into milk production.

The value of our dairy goats is dependent upon the breeds being maintained not only in their purity but in a high degree of functional excellence. A great number of breeders without plan or purpose are producing inferior animals, mixing breeds and bloodlines, totally ignoring all thought of constructive breeding. Were it not for the relatively few men breeding along definite lines and upholding high standards within the breeds, our herds could sink to extremely low levels. To overcome the damage done by non-descript breeding and selection it is essential that more and more owners and breeders familiarize themselves with all the facets of their chosen breed — ancestry, characteristics, capacities and adaptations of the breed.

This discussion of type touches upon but one of the foundation stones of building a herd or building

a breed. It should, in conclusion, be repeated as stated earlier that these comments are but suggestions inviting a serious study of the type found in dairy goats and their relation to function. It is hoped that these will not be considered as categorically definitive, but rather provocative and that they will invite each goat owner to view his own animals in a new perspective as tremendously efficient milk-producing factories. Today's world calls for efficiency in the

design of its producing units, and industry is focusing its attention upon increased efficiency. Dairy goat breeders must do the same thing with their animals!

And while the factory owner may embellish his plant with neon, and with roses or evergreens in front—these are comparable to the many “fancy” points of the breed which but add to the attractiveness of the situation without in any sense being material to fundamental efficiency.

How to Start Healthy Kids

• By D. LYMAN, Plainfield, Vt.

BEFORE a goat owner accepts advice from any source, it seems only common sense to discover the qualifications of the adviser. Hence it may be of interest to note that The Shantung Goatery was founded 11 years ago, with a total of 4 animals. Since then, a total of 15 animals have been brought into the herd for breeding purposes, and the herd has grown until today it is maintained at around 100 to 125 animals. Some 400 to 500 kids have been born over the 11 years since we have owned goats, while our project has grown from a few goats for the family to a commercial dairy thriving in a cattle dairy state where temperatures range from 100° above zero to 40° below. Here we face the exigencies of a rugged climate, and have our herd in the barns for a minimum of 6 months per year. In the 11 years behind us, our total loss of kids has been 3. Of these, 2 proved to have intestinal strictures, and 1 died of pneumonia when our supply of penicillin failed to reach us because we were snowed in.

How was this done? Very simply, and with little expenditure of cash or energy. First of all, every pregnant doe was fed at least a pound of good nutritious balanced grain ration daily, watered 3 times daily, and given all the hay she wanted; secondly, no doe has ever kidded and been left alone with her kids for more than 30 minutes since we have owned goats; thirdly, the kids were put immediately after they were born into “kid boxes” which protected them from drafts, and no kid has ever been permitted to gorge itself on milk. They are all fed very much as human babies are, and con-

sistently “burped” after each feeding. Their mouths and chins are washed clean with comfortably warm water as soon as they have finished their pan feeding, every feeding being measured carefully and heated to the proper temperature. We consistently underfeed rather than overfeed kids, gradually increasing the amount of their feedings. Every kid box is carefully cleaned and bedded with clean, sweet hay daily; no buck and no doe kids are left together for more than one week.

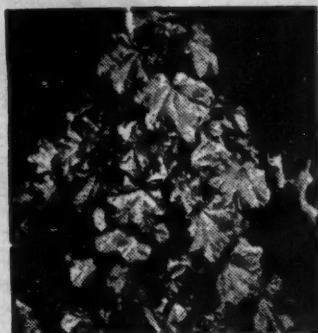
Here, it is routine to feed each newborn kid 2 oz. of colostrum within 3 hours of birth. The dam's milk is reserved for her babies, the dam herself being given $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of her own colostrum immediately after kidding, usually before the afterbirth is discharged, and if there is more colostrum than required for the doe and her kids' first feeding, it is fed until it is gone, and the milk she gives on successive milkings is kept separately and labeled by date, and fed to the kids in consecutive or-



Cornucopia Jupiter's Ladyfair is the entry of Mrs. Roy Cullen, Amity Acres, Groenbrier, Tenn., for the basketball championship. Ladyfair plays basketball with the Cullen boys, even rearing on her hind legs to do a little extra guarding when the ball is in the air.

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DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL
Columbia, Mo.

der; when the does' milk is clear of any colostrum discernible by taste, it is tested by plating and culturing to assure freedom from any and all types of infection, before being used for human consumption. Any doe with an inflamed udder is carefully watched. If any lump develops, no matter how tiny, the doe is immediately isolated, and her milk is not used at all; she is given a course of intramuscularly injected penicillin, and her milk is thrown away until the lump has disappeared. The penicillin "shots" are discontinued for 3 days. A laboratory analysis performed on a sample taken 7 days after the last shot of penicillin should prove her free of any bacterial infection. We have had only one case of this kind, however, since we owned goats. The lump was about the size of a pea, and cleared up within 48 hours. However, the sample taken before giving penicillin, proved that we had been dealing with a streptococcus type of germ. No one connected with the milkers in our dairy herd was in any contact whatsoever with the affected animal.

No visitor is permitted near the kids if the visitor has a cold; every visitor is required to disinfect his feet at the barn entrance; medicinal ultra-violet lights (relatively inexpensive for the protection offered) are kept on, just as in a hospital nursery, whenever visitors are in the barn, thus eliminating danger of airborne infections. Any kid which develops a cold is immediately given penicillin. However, these cases are few and far between, indeed. We rely upon cleanliness, common-sense, and care to spare us the added work of infections, with the does' milk, while it contains any colostrum at all, to insure our kids resistance. We sometimes use a good supplement of vitamins A and D, such as is used for infants if the kids' pasterns are weak, or if the kid fails to stand alone within 20 minutes of birth. Ours are usually born blatting, and stand in less than 5 minutes, while within 2 to 4 hours of birth their tiny hoofs are hardened.

Strippings

• Don Tuttle, radio station WGY, Schenectady, N. Y., recently made a dairy goat broadcast on a program arranged by Cornell University.

• Members of the First Presbyterian Youth Fellowship, East Liverpool, O., raised \$50 to buy a goat to send via the Heifer Project, Inc., to Korea. Members of the Fellowship visited the goat herd of Mr. and Mrs. John Arnold, and while the Arnolds were telling them about dairy goats the group was photographed for the local newspaper. The money was raised with a Vesper Dinner, and donations made by returning servicemen from Korea.

• Goats made headlines in Southern California when a planeload of dairy goats left Burbank airport in charge of Frank Tunglen. The shipment, in behalf of the Heifer Project, Inc., was consigned to Puerto Rico. News



Frank Tunglen, Southern California director for the Heifer Project, Inc., with one of the kids which he accompanied as caretaker on a flight to Puerto Rico. Nearly 400 select dairy goats have been sent to Puerto Rico in recent months by the Heifer Project to aid in the rehabilitation of farm workers on the island.

photographers witnessed the takeoff, which was also televised and sent out over newsreels.

The contribution of the Northridge 4-H club for this shipment was unusual. Gretchen Bjornsen donated a young buck, and each club member boarded and cared for it until time of shipment.

• William J. Cassin, whose Cashel Hill Nubians from Chester, Vt., were well known over the country a few years ago, died on Jan. 22 at the age of 79 years. He still retained his lively interest in dairy goats although less active than in the past. He was one of the early breeders of Nubians in the East, and helped organize the first goat club in Vermont. All the time he could spare from his hotel business was devoted to making friends with others interested in dairy goats, visiting other breeders, and attending goat meetings. Mr. Cassin was an Honorary Charter Member of the Southern Vermont Dairy Goat Assn., of the American Goat Society, and an active Mason. Mrs. Cassin passed away some years ago.

• The annual season is here for news stories of does with quadruplet and quintuplet kids. . . . Not great news for the goat industry but local papers love 'em. If your doe produces a goodly number of kids, invite a re-

porter and photographer out and secure some good local publicity.

• Last month it was suggested that John Swomley's booklet "Our Military Government" should be required reading by every voter before the 1954 campaigns get under way. Evidently readers think so too, judging by the demand for it. As an accommodation to our readers Dairy Goat Journal has it available—the price is only 15c.

• Jess Turner, Toggenburg breeder of Trenton, Mo., returned recently from visiting the goat dairymen of the Modesto, Calif., area.

• Mrs. Wilfred W. North, West Bridgewater, Mass., has sold her dairy herd to Vitamilk Goat Dairy, Harvard, Mass.

With the Breeds

♦ Dolly-Mark's Day-Leen, Toggenburg yearling doe, has been sold to Jack Smith, Washington, Calif., by Dolly and Mark Rose, Dolly-Mark Ranch, Santa Rosa, Calif.

♦ Etherley Mynas, imported Saanen buck, has moved to Vitamilk Goat Dairy, Harvard, Mass., Allan Rogers, Burtonsville, Md., having sold his interest to them.

♦ Mrs. Lester Mashburn, Best, Ark., developed a stomach ulcer, and because of experience with goat milk and a younger brother years ago Mr. and Mrs. Mashburn visited the La-Suisse Herd of Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Ettien, Rogers, Ark., and purchased a bred Toggenburg doe, LaSuisse Model's Mab. Mr. Mashburn says, "If a goat at all, why not a good one?" The Ettiens loaned the Mashburns a milking doe until their doe is fresh, and they report that within two weeks Mrs. Mashburn's improvement borders on the miraculous.

♦ Mrs. Elsie M. Wood, Hemet, Calif., visited Mrs. Effie Evans' Evania Nubian Herd, Chatsworth, Calif., and purchased Midas of Evania as her future herd sire. This buck is a son

of Meta of Evania, a doe that has recently completed her Advanced Registry test.

♦ DaRuth Garrison Guy, Nubian buck, has been sold by Mr. and Mrs. Rex L. Stevens, San Fernando, Calif., to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Norman, Camarillo, Calif. Guy is a son of Bakri Zola, now on Advanced Registry test.

♦ Allan Rogers, Caprice Farm, Burtonsville, Md., is importing from England the Saanen buck Etherley Mynoveen, a son of the famous doe Etherley Mynas. He will be used primarily on the daughters of the imported buck, Etherley Mynas. Mr. Rogers also reported the following sales:

Brandy Caprice, 2-year-old doe, and Merryman Caprice, a son of imported Etherley Mynas, to Hugh Householder, New Galilee, Pa.

Damyanknee Sunset, yearling doe bred to Mynas, to Mr. and Mrs. Gary Noss, Geneva, O.

Wild Hills Gretta, yearling doe bred to Mynas, to Robert Dailey, Yorkshire, N. Y.

Mel-O-Roy Bessene, bred to Mynas, to Louis B. Brown, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. Rogers also sent his top daughter of Mynas, Angela Caprice, to breed to Mrs. Clara Horton's imported Mostyn Messenger, and Mrs. Horton sent a selected daughter of Messenger, Pinckney Farm's Jennifer, to breed to Mynas.

♦ Bellavance's Ruth Caroline, aged Saanen doe owned by Mrs. Exzella Wade, Rockaway Goat Farm, Baltic, Conn., was "put to sleep" recently after 9 years in the Rockaway herd. At 9 years of age this doe made her AR record, and in 8 years milking for Mrs. Wade had produced 11,760 lbs. milk, and left 8 daughters in her herd.

♦ Atlas of Laurelwood Acres, Saanen sire of Laurelwood Acres Goat Dairy, Chatsworth, Calif., has established a record that in 3 years of extensive showing, his get have always made first place in Get of Sire classes.

♦ Mr. and Mrs. James Pembroke, Anaheim, Calif., who have been breeding French Alpines, have secured Hansa Heddy, a bred Saanen doe, from Hans Bjornsen, Northridge, Calif., to start building a Saanen herd also.

♦ The Del-Arre Herd, owned by John L. Hensey, Washington, Ill., has been exclusively French Alpine until recently when Nubians were added. Indemo's Red Lady and Indemo's Molly were purchased from H. L. Wilson, Independence, Mo. Hurricane Acres Penny Poppet came from Mrs. Alice C. Tracy, LaHabra, Calif., and from Mrs. V. E. Thompson's Oakwood Nubians, Colfax, Calif., were secured Oakwood's Silvertone, Oakwood's Penny, Oakwood's Becky, and a herd sire, Oakwood's Dream Lad.

♦ Naja Novella, Nubian doe, has been purchased by Mrs. Jack McDonald, Madera, Calif., from Mr. and Mrs. Donovan Beal, Merced, Calif.



These men, on GI training in dairying, visited Mr. and Mrs. Mark Rose's Dolly-Mark Ranch, Santa Rosa, Calif., to study goat dairying. Watching Mark Rose show a doe are Joseph Ascoop, Julius Newman, Fred F. Sheppard, Donald H. Castagnasso, Gene Packwood and Glenn R. Knause.

Tattoo Marker
Rigid bearing both sides. Quick change release for turning head.

\$6.75
Post Paid

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Holds 8 letters or figures. Fool proof, cannot put characters in upside down. Well constructed of good materials and fully guaranteed.

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Here is the old standard used by thousands of stockmen. Holds 4 figures or letters and price includes one set of numbers 1 to 9, including 0, bottle of ink and full instructions.

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4 qt. capacity

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Send 20c for latest Goat Supply Catalog #18 (refundable with first order).

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ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT

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Horns Can't Grow after using **TOMELLEME PASTE** on KIDS

OR RAMS as soon as the horn button can be felt; on CALVES up to 2 months old. Easy and safe treatment. One application enough. No bleeding or scars. Keeps indefinitely. Bottle sufficient for 50 head, \$1.50 prepaid. Guaranteed. At dealers, or direct from **TOMELLEME CO., Dept. D, Calico Rock, Ark.**

GOAT OR DOG TETHER \$1.25

Swivel ring top. Animal cannot get tangled or pull out. Holds in soft or hard ground, except sand or gravel. The angle stake and flush disc anchors securely, yet only 10 in. long. Non-rusting, light, positive. Easily relocated. Price \$1.25 each including 20' chain \$3.50; with 30' chain \$4.50. Postpaid. **FREE CATALOG.** Goat bells 30c each. **WARNER PRODUCTS CO., Dept., GB, Baldwinville, N. Y.**

Imported British Saanens
3500 to 4200 lb. producers.

For Sale: Petrol's Samson, sired by imported Thundersley Petrol. Also a few very choice buck kids. Write for full information.

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Cloverslope Farm

FRENCH ALPINES

Farmington, Maine

Herd Sire

*B GLORIA'S FAVORITE DEL-NORTE

Out of world record **M Gloria Del-Norte, grandson of world record ***M Yvon Del-Norte. Sire, *B Emilio Del-Norte, grandson of ***B Pierre Del-Norte. This buck's official bloodlines cannot be duplicated!

KIDS FOR SALE

By this sire, out of fine does of Del-Norte, DeNavarre, 13 Acre and Wilton bloodlines.

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Quality stock bred for production and show

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Bentonville Ark.

The Mille Fleur Herd

FRENCH ALPINES

1. Vigorous Constitution.
2. Physical Soundness.
3. Persistent Lactation.
4. Annual Kid Crop.

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ELMCREST FRENCH ALPINES

Herd sire **B Emilio Del-Norte AR 133, son of world record ***M Yvon Del-Norte, 3094.4 lbs. milk, 195.3 lbs. butterfat in 365 days official test. • Elmcrest dams combine production and beauty.
• Stock for sale. • Bucks at stud.
HELEN KIRBY, Mechanicville, N. Y.

February Markets for Goat Milk

Location	Retail, bottled at farm, qt.	Retail, bottled delivered, qt.	Wholesale bottled, qt.	Bulk whole-sale, cwt.	Cheese, lb.	Miscellaneous
New York City (Certified) (1) ---	.65	.65				
Washington, southwest (2) ---	.35			5.00	1.20	
Missouri, southwest ---	.25					
Pennsylvania, western (3) ---	.35	.50				
Indiana, Chesterfield ---	.50-.50*					
Tennessee, Columbia ---	.40	.50	.40			
Butter, lb. ---						1.00
Georgia, Atlanta ---	.50*	.60*				2.50
Michigan, dehydrated canned lb. ---						1.67
Wholesale ---						
Pennsylvania, central ---	.50			17.50		
Carolina, western ---	.50	.60*	.38			
Michigan, southeastern (4) ---	.40					
Soft, salt-brine ---					.80	
Compost, bushel ---						.50
Pennsylvania, eastern ---	.55	.60-.60*				
Alabama, western ---	.60*	.60*				
Wisconsin, southern (5) ---	.35	.35	.33			
Ohio, northwestern ---	.40*	.45*				
Kentucky, Louisville ---	.40	.50-.50*				
Maryland, Baltimore ---	.50	.50	.65*	20.00		
Michigan, Flint ---		.40*				
Ohio, eastern (6) ---	.50					
Hard grated cheese, pint ---					1.00	
Wisconsin, Milwaukee ---		.40*				
Chicago (Certified) ---		.65-.67*				
Ohio, north central (7) ---	.35-.45*	.50*	.25-.40*			
California, Bay area ---	.45*					
Tennessee, Fountain City ---	.50-.60*	.70*	.60*			
California, southern ---	.40	.45	.37			
New Jersey-New York (Certified) ---	.50	.60	.45	17.50		
Oregon, southern (8) ---	.35	.40	.35			
Oregon, northwest (9) ---	.35	.45		10.00		
Alabama, Jefferson Co. (10) ---	.40	.60*				
Washington, southwest (11) ---	.36			10.00		
Massachusetts, southeast (12) ---	.55*	.55*		9.30	1.50	1.00
Dried manure, 12 lb. bag ---						
Connecticut, Orange ---		.75				
Pennsylvania, Coatesville (13) ---		.60-.65	.45*-.50*	15.00		
Wisconsin, northern ---		.45				
California, southern ---	.40*	.45*	.37*	10.00		
Pennsylvania, Lancaster Co. ---	.40-.50					
California, Alameda (14) ---	.50-.50*	.45-.45*	.37-.37*	11.00		
California, Sacramento (15) ---				8.80		
Oregon, western ---	.50					
Texas, Ft. Worth (16) ---		.55	.50			

* Pasteurized

A READER who is not a goat dairyman writes in severely criticizing goat dairies for the wide spread in prices indicated in these tabulations. He suggests everything from fraud up and down the scale. He points out that "those getting 25c a quart are going broke, or those who get up to 50c a quart or more are robbers."

Of course, such thinking shows a lack of understanding of the economics of production. Land values, labor costs, feed costs, climatic conditions, legal restrictions, distribution expenses—these are but some of the things that enter into the cost of milk.

A review of the comments of individual dairymen which have accompanied this tabulation each month will throw light on the factors involved in the price structure of goat milk. This month several dairymen again add comments to their reports:

(1) All the alfalfa for 45 goats is raised on 5½ acres, about, 18 tons.

(2) Cheese indicated is white, aged 6 months. Wholesale on whey cheese is 50c a pound. Will begin buying milk April 1 for cheese manufacture.

(3) "We have had a few goats for ourselves for the past 8 years, but the growing demand for goat milk made it necessary to either get into the business or get out. Last year we met requirements for a Grade A dairy.

The demand is excellent, and indicates a raise in price might be justified."

(4) "Sales much better in 1953 than in previous years. All milk is being sold."

(5) Milk is sold \$1 a gallon at the farm in bottles. Wholesale bottled milk is sold in bottles supplied by the dairy receiving the milk. When surplus whole milk is on hand chocolate milk is made and sold at 30c a quart.

(6) "I have had no winter milk shortage, as by careful management I was able to breed does to have milk all winter. I have been able to take care of my old customers and take on several new ones. . . . I am 'hog dressing' surplus kids and getting 75c a pound for them."

(7) "We have sale for all our milk, and could sell a lot more."

(8) "Our does are next to dry now, with old and new customers calling every day to find out when we will have more milk. We still have the only Grade A goat dairy in this part of Oregon."

(9) "If I had 60 more gallons a day I still would not be able to supply all the calls for goat milk."

(10) "Could have sold 1000 qts. more last month in the city of Gadsden alone if we had had it."

(11) "When selling to cheese factories we get \$1.10 per pound butterfat; when we sell to firms making cheese and whey products we get 5½¢ per pound milk."

(12) "We can use 1000 qts. more a month in this section."

(13) "The bulk price of natural goat milk, delivered at the pasteurizing plant, is 30¢ a quart basic (average delivered October through December), and cheese price for surplus."

(14) Price for goat milk for evaporating is \$2.20 per pound of butterfat; the \$11 price is for milk to be bottled.

(15) "We get \$1.80 per pound of butterfat."

(16) "There is a great demand for goat milk in Ft. Worth. . . . Nubian milk is 5¢ a quart higher than price indicated."

Yesterday's Goatkeeping

From the files of Dairy Goat Journal

30 years ago
(March 1924)

The March issue started the second year of "The Milk Goat Journal"—now Dairy Goat Journal, then owned and edited by Rush Deardourf at Ensign, Kans. L. E. Pendleton was associate editor. Since that time it has consolidated The Milk Goat Tribune, The Milk Goat News and the pioneer of all dairy goat papers, The Goat World.

Mrs. Elsie W. Rupp, Colorado Springs, Colo., recited the story of her purchase of a "registered" buck, which proved to be a grade and which wrecked a year's breeding for her. She was urging the recording of "purebreds only."

The California Agricultural Experiment Station reported tests had indicated that any separator suitable for use with cow milk would do an equally satisfactory job with goat milk.

20 years ago
(March 1934)

Caddo Mavis became the first Nubian doe in the United States to compete a 305-day Advanced Registry test, with 1567.3 lbs. milk and 63.18 lbs. fat as a 3-year-old. She was bred and owned by C. M. Barber, Hot Springs, Ark.

H. Barlow, Montreal, Canada, imported from England the Toggenburg buck, Sandy of Weald.

J. E. Dewhurst was president and R. N. Fox secretary of the Western Reserve Goat Breeders Assn.

10 years ago
(March 1944)

Crystal Helen, world record Toggenburg producer, died. In 9 years of lactation she had produced 18,673.4 lbs. milk, and had given birth to 19 kids.

The American Milk Goat Record Assn. secured a new charter under the laws of the State of Missouri.

The American Goat Society announced that its tenth annual National Goat Milk Scoring Contest would be held April 20.

Your Secretary Reports

By Robert W. Soens

Comments on services, facilities and problems from the secretary of the American Milk Goat Record Assn., Box 30, Elyria, O.

First, will you refer to the article in "Your Secretary Reports" in the January issue? In that column we talked about official AMGRA shows.



Mr. Soens

This month I want to present to you an idea which has developed in the thinking of the Official Show Committee which will greatly enhance the value of AMGRA shows. Starting with the 1954 show season, AMGRA will publish a "Directory of AMGRA Champions." This will consist of a list of official shows for the season. Under the heading of each show will appear the name of the show superintendent, the clerk or secretary, and the judge. Then there will be a list of the champions of each breed as selected at that show. We shall show the name and number of the animal, as well as the name and address of the owner at the time the animal was shown. In addition to this, the directory will contain the picture of every AMGRA-registered champion whose name appears in the list, provided we receive an 8x10 glossy print of that animal within 30 days after the show is held.

Perhaps the 30-day limitation should have some explanation. There is a great deal of clerical work in the AMGRA office involved in keeping the files of official shows and champions. The longer each file must be held "active," the greater the chance of loss of material and of clerical error. If the file for each show can be closed within one month after that show has been held, all material will be more accurate and the "Directory of Champions" can be published much sooner after the close of the show season.

A few further suggestions that would add to the appeal and appearance of the Directory are these: Be sure that the animal is properly posed when the picture is taken. Have the picture taken against a plain, contrasting background; and try to keep the handler out of the picture.

To summarize: At the conclusion of your official show be sure that all of the necessary reports and records are sent to the AMGRA office at once. Be sure that arrangements are made with the photographer for prints of the pictures of the champions as soon as possible. As soon as the 8x10 glossies are ready, identify each on the reverse side, pack them properly to prevent bending or crushing, and mail them to your secretary by first-class mail. The prints will become the property of AMGRA, and will be used in the "Directory of Champions."

ELMGREST and MOUNTAIN HEARTH

FRENCH ALPINES SUPREME

We are offering kids of exceptional size, depth of body and strength of bone out of OUR BEST SHOW-WINNING HEAVY-PRODUCING DAMS.

All kids sired by the GREAT "B"

EMILIO DEL-NORTE AB 133

Son of WORLD RECORD YVONNE DEL-NORTE.

Buck kids priced low if taken early.

Please write to either

HELEN KIRBY Elmcree Mechanicville New York	HELEN STAYER Mountain Hearth W. Brattleboro Vermont
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WILTON FRENCH ALPINES

Quality and Performance in the Fall

Weaned kids and does at prices a commercial dairy could afford.

CHARLES HOEFLE, Veterinarian
Wilton, Conn.

Nubian Owners!

Even a short trip to the buck often causes failure to breed in the spring, since estrus is of shorter duration. Having a buck of your own will insure those spring breedings for fall freshening, give you that hard-to-get fall milk.

Buy now, and buy a buck with high production behind him. Write for details on sons of imported Berkham Evans N103987.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic B. Knoop
FENSTERNO FARM

Locust Corner Rd. Amelia, O.



Cape May Nubians

Bred for production, long lactation, show type for over 20 yrs. Doe kids \$50, bucks \$40 if ordered before birth. Yearlings, older does for sale.

ELIZABETH BUCH
Rt. 1, Sandston, Va.

Desert Nubians

Championships earned for both conformation and production. Stock usually for sale. Please write

MRS. J. C. LINCOLN
Scottsdale, Ariz.

PLAINVIEW NUBIAN GOAT DAIRY

Elam S. Horst, owner, Bareville, Pa.

Home of Imported Budletts Mariner and Valley Park Hill Brutus Sandy—both at stud to approved does.

Kids for sale at live-and-let-live prices.

★ Sablemoor Quality NUBIANS

SUMMER AND FALL SPECIAL

Week old and older doe and buck kids from young Sablemoor does of these famous lines:

JUDY PEARL AR: Highest Nubian lifetime record, 2829 lbs. milk.

ALRAKIM REBA SABINA AR: 3 Vermont records over 2000 lbs.

ALRAKIM JANICE BRITA AR: 3 Vermont records, 4 AR daughters.

SABLEMOOR PRETTY PENNY AR: 2 Vermont records over 1946 lbs. milk, over 100 lbs. fat.

Prices \$25 and up, at one week. Write for herd list.

Continuous DHIA testing. State Certified Bang's free.

NANCY WATSON, Putney, Vermont

NUBIAN

Silver-brown buck kid, born Jan. 25. Superb breeding, Chikaming strain. Dam, first freshener, milks at 4½ qts. A sire to improve any herd. \$60 at 3 months. Will deliver within 200 miles.

PHYLLIS JOFFE

Taconic Rd.

Greenwich, Conn.

HURRICANE ACRES

Nubians

Carefully bred for show and production Reserve '54 kids now

Mrs. Alice Tracy, LaHabra, Calif.

MORADA SAANENS

CHRIS & ALOHA ANDRESAKIS
Rt 2 Box 823 Stockton, Calif.



1954 kids may be reserved,
sired by son of

8844† Mostyn Messenger, Imported

BEECH HILL SAANENS

Hardy, Maine-grown stock with long lactations. • Booking 1954 kids.

MRS. C. M. STANFORD
Wayne, Maine

GREENLEAF SAANENS

Show and Production Records
On Official Test

—Reserve your 1954 kids now—

H. A. FOOTE
18404 Collins St. Tarsus, Calif.

VETERINARY



YOU ARE invited to write about any veterinary problems. Those accompanied by STAMPED ENVELOPE will be answered free of charge by Dairy Goat Journal staff members to the best of their ability or you will be referred to sources of information.

Selected questions of general interest will be published in this department. These are answered by DR. W. R. MCCUISTION, 1110 Mistletoe Drive, Fort Worth, Tex., a veterinarian and goat breeder with many years experience in practice with goat diseases. If a personal reply is desired from Dr. McCuiston he may be written directly, enclosing \$1 for such reply.

Neurasthensia

Q: We have a young doe just fresh that is giving about a gallon of milk each day. She was rolling fat at kidding time but since has dropped down to a rather thin size. She is very irritable, fussing and fighting



Dr. McCuiston

with other goats which she never did before, but does not show any sign of heat like some goats do when nervous. She yawns a lot and I have looked in her mouth but all teeth seem to be sound and her breath is not disagreeable.

Due to a prolonged drought we have had to change feed which I am sure is partly to blame.

A: She evidently is drawing too heavy on her natural reserves to produce the milk she is giving. She needs an injection of thiamine daily and a more adequate ration. Try to get her to drink some of her own milk a few days until she shows improvement from the thiamine injections. A 1 oz. veterinary capsule 3 times daily that has been filled with cheese will provide a high protein requirement that gets some remarkable results in the way of quieting a high tension nervous individual.

Embolism

Q: Eight weeks before she was due to kid, my doe had difficulty in getting up and seemed to want to roll on her back. When she did get up, she would soon lie down. A veterinarian diagnosed her trouble as colic. She was dosed with the prescribed remedies, but was unable to get up the following morning. Another veterinarian after determining her temperature was 8° below normal, said she had "pregnancy disease" and gave her injections of calcium, told me to wrap her up to keep her warm and give her a cup of black coffee every 4 hours. She died several hours later.

A: We get a number of letters reporting cases like this one. The most significant fact is that they are all in the last half of pregnancy and death comes rather quickly. It was our good fortune at one time to do some post mortems which revealed blood clots in the blood vessels of the abdomen involving the pregnant

womb. These clots break up and are carried down the blood stream growing larger as they move until they become lodged and obstruct the circulation with death soon following. The fact that this condition seems most prevalent among goats and to a less extent among other domestic animals, one is inclined to think the butting and rough playing practiced among goats is a predisposing cause.

Kids refusing milk

Q: One time my kid will drink all the milk offered from the pan, then again refuses.

A: The milk may be cold and they like it hot. The milk may be sour or turning. The feedings may be too close together or you may be feeding too much milk at a time. When kids begin to slow down in their intake of milk, and when we know the milk is all right in every other way, it is usually a sign that their feedings should be spaced further apart and the amount of milk cut down during a 24-hour period. Milk that is not clean and contains hair or other material is not relished by kids and will start them to "star gazing" and making other peculiar head movements often seen by those who feed the youngsters. Straining the milk sometimes helps in cases of this sort.

Allergy

Q: My 5-qt. doe has a good appetite, is being fed 2 qts. of 16% protein feed a day, plus good pasture, and mineral supplement, but can gain no weight. Recently she has developed red welts on her udder just above the teats. It seems to hurt her when she is milked. Her milk showed negative in tests for mastitis and tests of her droppings show she has no worms. What would you suggest?

A: This doe is allergic to something. It may be in the feed or it might be something she contacts externally. I recall one case where a similar condition disappeared when it became necessary to change milkers. Incidentally, the lady suspected finger nail polish that her teen-age daughter had been using while she was assigned to the milking task. When her twin brother relieved her for his month of duty, the condition almost immediately cleared up. Animals, like people, are allergic to a wide range of things and you will have to make some close observations and tests before it can be worked out.



WORRY CORNER

YOU ARE invited to write Dairy Goat Journal about any problems (if your problem is veterinary, please refer to this special department in Dairy Goat Journal before writing). They will be answered free of charge, or you will be referred to sources of information. BE SURE AND ENCLOSE STAMPED ENVELOPE FOR REPLY. Each month a few problems of general interest will be published in this department.

Signs of estrus

Q: How can I tell when my doe is in season?

A: There are several usual indications, but any of them may be absent in a particular individual. A milking doe will decrease in milk flow considerably. The appetite will be capricious. Nervousness will be noticeable. Bleating will be frequent and nervous. There will be a very apparent shaking of the tail from side to side, especially if other goats rub over her—or frequently if the caretaker will rub his hand down her back. The genitals will be swollen and inflamed; there may be a slight mucus discharge. She may try to fight the other goats or they her. If a doe displays one or more of these symptoms and it is desired to breed her, placing her with the buck a few minutes will quickly tell if the diagnosis is correct.

It should be noted that as spring approaches the signs of estrus are frequently much less apparent, and the does remain in season for shorter periods than in the fall and winter months. This demands closer observation on the part of the caretaker.

Stall sizes

Q: What size stall is needed for a goat?

A: Where goats are kept stanchioned, a minimum of about 2½ ft. by 5 ft. is required, plus whatever alleyways, feedways, and so on may be required. For box stalls a minimum is about 18 sq. ft., exclusive of feeding arrangements.

Age of breeding

Q: How old should a doe be before being bred for the first time?

A: The age at which to breed a young doe depends chiefly upon her development. Under average conditions, and without the guiding hand of experience, it is probably wise to wait until the young doe is approximately 18 months of age to breed her. With experience, the development of the doe may indicate it is practical to breed her at a younger age. Records kept with both cattle and goats indicate that a younger breeding age, probably about 9 months with goats, has many advantages when accompanied by proper development and care, resulting in larger, more fertile and vigorous stock, not to mention economic advantages.

Fence jumper

Q: Is there any way to keep a goat from jumping a 4-ft. fence?

A: An electric fence is often a good

cure for a fence jumper, or a strand of electrified wire about 6 in. above the fencing will often do it—in fact, such a strand of barbed wire even if not electrified is often all that is required. Fence jumping is, of course, simply a bad habit and one that is rather difficult to break. A halter on the goat, a surcingle back of the front legs, and a strap from the halter, through a ring on the surcingle, and attached to a rear leg so that as the animal raises it to jump the rear leg will be pulled from under it, is often effective.

Does per buck

Q: How many does should run with one buck?

A: None! In average practice it is far wiser to keep the does and bucks separated, taking the does to the buck for breeding. Good management of the buck will permit him to be used on from 50 to 100 does a year—and by artificial insemination this can be multiplied a good many times.

Hay consumption

Q: How much hay is needed per day for a milking doe?

A: Each animal has different requirements, depending upon production, grain supplements, pasture available, and so on, and perhaps even more upon the quality of the hay. As a rough guide it may be suggested that an animal fed a full grain ration will need about 2 to 2½ lbs. hay for each 100 lbs. of body weight; a limited grain ration would call for perhaps as much as 4 lbs. of hay for each 100 lbs. body weight. It should be remembered that hay is usually the cheapest feed, and that a ruminant's stomach is geared to handling relatively large quantities of it; therefore, the more hay that the animal can consume the lower will be feed costs. High producing does will need more grain than will low producers.

Multiflora rose

Q: We are considering the use of Multiflora rose for fence in rough terrain. Will it spread either by root or seed to become a nuisance? Will it turn goats?

A: Multiflora rose hedge is almost too good to be true! It has not been known to become a pest in any instance, and is readily eradicated if it is ever desired to do so. Inspection of a well-matured hedge will convince you that it will turn almost anything from a mouse to an elephant!

Q JACKIE AR 445



TYPICAL Q HERD LONG-YEARLING

—Official Records—

2953 lbs. milk, 102.6 lbs. fat—342 days

Dam, IVY, many times champion, AR 417

3085 lbs. milk, 117 lbs. fat—305 days

5506 lbs. milk, 221.4 lbs. fat—625 days

Sire, VIKING, breed champion, AR by

yearlings 2484.7 lbs. milk, 89 lbs. fat, 305

days

FOR SALE: Yearling son and 2-year-old brother of above doe. Buck kids from this family by reservation, \$25.

Q HERD

Horsehead Bay, Rt. 1,
Gig Harbor, Wash.

IMPORTED

\$43+ Etherley Mynas



Make your next herd sire a
MYNAS son

Some fine buck kids and a few doe kids
sired by this famous Saanen male.
Send for your copy of our sales list.

ALLAN ROGERS

Caprice Farm Burtonsville, Md.

Mel-O-Roy Saanens



Check our winnings in the show ring and at the milk pail! See what our stock has done in other herds! Some select animals now for sale, including extra fine 1953 buck and doe kids—and bookin' orders for 1954 kids.

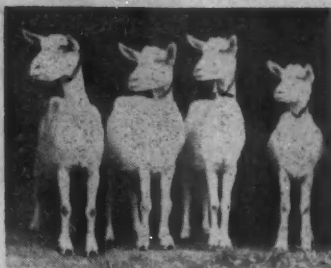
LERROY & MELVINA NORDFELT
MEL-O-ROY GOAT FARM

Rt. 1 Box 326

Ripon, Calif.

Pinckney Farm's Saanens

Carmel, New York



Herd Sire

8844t MOSTYN MESSENGER

England's LEADING SAANEN SIRE for 1951. You may reserve kids from the above does.

ARI • ARILOU • AILEEN • JENNIFER

Lactation Saanens

Offers does, fresh and bred, of Lactation, LaSuisse, Bee-Ridge and Columbine breeding. Does are bred to *B Lactation Messenger, (son of imported Mostyn Messenger and Cameo of Wasatch **M AR 1884).

Hornless buck and doe kids from this sire, above does and other AR does.

We make all deliveries by car to your door. Prices are reasonable for our Saanens. New sales list now ready—write or phone your wants.

W. L. AUGHENBAUGH

Box CJ Phone 24 Kenney, Ill.



PEBBLEHAVEN SAANENS

We'll have some nice buck kids this spring, sired by

ARI BOY

son of Mostyn Messenger

—from granddaughters of Myrus II, \$30; or from a Wild Hills doe (now milking more than 3 yrs.), \$45; or out of an Omerdale doe, \$35; or from a daughter of imp. Endymion, milked 12.6 lbs., \$70.

We have many does to choose a kid from so write for our list and pictures. No obligation to buy—look them over free!

PEBBLEHAVEN

Rt. 1 Perkiomenville Pa.

YALAH TOGGENBURGS

Booking orders for British Toggenburg doe kids sired by Coop. buck "Count" (3000-4000 lb. background). Dams are star milkers or first fresheners on official test.

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50 Registered Toggenburg dams and kids. Many blue ribbon winners. Many grandams, buck and doe kids of Sangamo Gretchen T55914, AR 627, AR 638 (world record), the 4320 lb. milkers.

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Wallace Center Louisville 7, Ky.

GOAT CLUB

Doings



Organizations of dairy goat owners are invited to contribute newsworthy items from their meetings. Mere routine "reports" will not be published—the bare fact that "Mr. Smith talked on cheesemaking" is not helpful, but a resume of information in that talk will be of value to other owners.

Reports must be written on one side of sheet only; if typewritten they must be double-spaced, or if hand-written allow comparable space between lines, with ample margins; carbon copies will not be accepted. Copy for reports must reach Dairy Goat Journal not later than the first of the month for the following issue (May 1 for June issue and so on).

Coming Events

June 2—Saanen Dairy Goat Club of California Specialty Show, Laurelwood Acres Goat Dairy, Chatsworth, Calif. Mrs. H. A. Foote, sec., 18404 Collins St., Tarzana, Calif.

June 27—Illinois Milk Goat Breeders Assn. Kid and Buck Show, State Fair Grounds, Springfield. Mrs. Helen Wells, sec., 1508 Homewood, Springfield, Ill.

June 27—Scioto Valley Dairy Goat Breeders Assn. Kid Show. Mrs. Cora Saygrover, Maryville, O.

Oct. 13-16—American Milk Goat Record Assn. Golden Anniversary Convention, Gaithersburg, Md. Robert W. Soens, sec., Box 30, Elyria, O.

Oct. 14-16—American Goat Society annual meeting, Mena, Ark. R. D. Weis, sec., Mena, Ark.

What do you know that is coming up in the goat industry? Meetings of your association, shows, fairs or other dates of interest, should be listed under "Coming Events." A postcard is all that is necessary to send in such listings.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS PLAN TO BUY FEED COOPERATIVELY

Members of the Tri-County Capriculturists are making plans to buy feed supplies in 1954 through a cooperative arrangement. The 45 members own something over 500 goats, and it is believed this will effect material savings in feed bills.—Report by Mrs. Florence Dupertuis, Chehalis, Wash.

KID SHOW DATES SET AT SCIOTO VALLEY MEETING

The date for the Kid Show of the Scioto Valley (O.) Dairy Goat Breeders Assn. has been set for June 27.—Report by Mrs. Cora Saygrover, Maryville, O.

SURPLUS MILK DISCUSSED BY CLEVELAND GOAT BREEDERS

The Cleveland (O.) Area Dairy Goat Breeders Assn. met Jan. 8 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Judson, North Royalton. After discussing plans for a kid show this spring the meeting was turned over to Mr. Judson who led a discussion on the utilization of goat milk and the uses of surplus milk. He expressed the opinion that if there was no other market or use for surplus milk it had best be turned into feeding the animals.—Report by Mrs. C. A. Boyer.

SAANEN SPECIALTY SHOW DATE SET FOR JUNE 20

The Executive Board of the Saanen Dairy Goat Club of California met Jan. 2, at which time they set the date for the annual Specialty Show to be on June 20 at Laurelwood Acres Goat Dairy, Chatsworth.

PEMBROOK ELECTED TO HEAD ORANGE CO. (CALIF.) ASSN.

The annual meeting for the election of officers was held by the Orange Co. (Calif.) Dairy Goat Assn. on Jan. 10 in Sigler Park, Westminster. The following were elected: James D. Pembroke, pres.; I. E. Swift, vice-pres.; Earl Bollschweiler, treas.; Eileen Pembroke, recording sec.;

Mary Hoskin, cor. sec.; James Bowser, member-at-large; Joseph Armitage, delegate.

Tom Cook talked on 4-H work and ways the association could assist it.—Report by Mary D. Hoskin, cor. sec., Anaheim, Calif.

COOPERATIVE IMPORTS BUCK FROM ENGLAND

The Capital Dairy Goat Cooperative is importing from England the Toggenburg buck, Spean Bumpus. This buck left Scotland on Christmas day and is expected to enter the United States from quarantine about Mar. 1. In selecting this buck it was believed the best Toggenburg male in England was secured. More than 40 services to this buck have already been booked.

The cooperative has been successful in its project with the British Toggenburg buck, Kitchamakin Corm Count of Suric, which has been at stud at the home of Donald E. Bennett, Fairfax, Va., and which has recently been moved to the farm of J. W. Potter, Derwood, Md., to make him more easily available to cooperative members in that area.

A uniform service certificate has been adopted to be used with both these bucks, which requires all buck kids to be destroyed or castrated unless approval of the Board of Directors is obtained to save one of the outstanding qualifications, and in this event an additional stud fee is required. A tight control on buck kids was deemed necessary in view of the low stud fees. Use of the bucks is restricted to members of the cooperative, but membership is nominal at \$5 a year.



Members of the Somerset Co. (N. J.) 4-H Goat Herders. (Top row) June Lawson, vice-pres.; Ann Graeber, sec-treas.; Donald Metch, pres. (Center) Mrs. T. R. Lawson, leader; Bernard DiGlosia. (Bottom row) Bonnie Staats, Fred Braun III, Edith Wilkinson, Janet Kern. Clifford Kloos was absent. Mrs. Fred Braun is assistant leader. June Lawson, Ann Graeber, Donald Metch, Wesley Kloos, Clifford Kloos, Bernard DiGlosia and Fred Braun III have received Achievement Pins for completing a full year's work.



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Just What I Wanted to Know

That's what most goat owners say when a problem in goatkeeping comes up and they turn to their well-thumbed copy of **AIDS TO GOATKEEPING** — the most useful book in the goat owner's library.

AIDS TO GOATKEEPING is the one book that is especially designed to give you those essential helps completely, carefully and simply—a book jam-packed with the answers to almost any question that comes up. For twenty years it has been the standard authority, the largest selling book on goatkeeping. Now in its fifth edition it is new, modern and more valuable to you than ever before.

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| 6. Feeding | 17. Ailments |
| 7. Breeding | 18. Parasites |
| 8. Care of the Dry Doe | 19. Doherning and Other Operations |
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Columbia, Mo.

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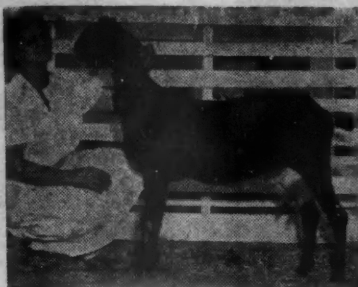
BRITISH GOAT SOCIETY

are now available. It is a useful and instructive number—be sure you have it in your library.

Price \$1 postpaid

(Note: No other years are currently available. The 1954 Yearbook will be announced soon—watch for it.)

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL
Columbia, Mo.



Mrs. Effie Evans, Chatsworth, Calif., who was elected president of the Nubian Breeders Assn., with one of her does, Myra of Evania.

MRS. EVANS ELECTED TO HEAD NUBIAN BREEDERS ASSN.

At the annual meeting of the Nubian Breeders Assn. the following officers were elected: Mrs. Effie Evans, pres.; Dick Luke, vice-pres.; Edith Stevens, sec.; Marg Munger, treas.; Mrs. L. Luke and Bill Evans, directors; Effie Evans and Cadett Barnes, delegates to the Dairy Goat Council. Mrs. Stevens will also edit the "Nubianews."

Interest has been shown by members in the idea of making a national group interested in the promotion of Nubians.

Joseph Armitage reported that carob beans, often known as St. John's bread, are highly nutritious and are relished by goats. He also reported that dried palm fronds have merit as a goat feed.

TEXANS WORK TOWARD FORMING STATE GROUP

So much correspondence has been coming to the Texas Gulf Coast Dairy Goat Assn. regarding the formation of a state organization that the president, S. W. McIntosh, has appointed a corresponding secretary for this special project. Texans interested are invited to write in about it.—Mrs. D. A. Dibble, cor. sec., 1333 Yale St., Houston, Tex.

ILLINOIS BREEDERS MAKE PLANS FOR SPRING KID SHOW

The Illinois Milk Goat Breeders Assn. met Jan. 17 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Wells, Springfield, Ill. Dates for the spring Kid and Buck Show were set for June 27, at the Illinois State Fair grounds, with John Norris as judge.—Report by Mrs. Helen Wells, sec., Springfield, Ill.

ALL NEW AMGRA FORMS AND RULES PRINTED

Many actions were taken at the last annual meeting of the American Milk Goat Record Assn. which required the revision of rules for registry, testing, showing, etc., making it necessary that all external and internal AMGRA forms be reprinted.

In Official Testing, a new internal form allows your AMGRA office to get a production report of does on test to you within a couple of days after the tester's report is received from your State College. A new form—HIR No. 1—is to be filled out



A typical Laurelwood Acres first freshener. This doe is now a Permanent Champion with two AR records.

THREE BEES FARM TOGGENBURGS

At Stud:

CHIKAMING *B BEAU LEON

and

SUNSET HOLLOW PAUL

ELIZABETH & JOHN COWLES
MERIDEN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Shagbark Toggenburgs

1954 kids by *B Shagbark Marquis (son of *B Hickoryside Onyx's Marco and Ch. Shagbark Prudence) out of high producing AR does with long lactation from Minkdale, LaHoya, Yokelawn, Zions Lane, Chikaming and Buckeye bloodlines.

Pedigrees, photos and show and production records upon request.

HELEN C. HUNT, owner
Roxbury Rd. Washington, Conn.

ARCADIA Toggenburgs

Some of our best for sale.

Robert Harmon, Arcadia, Mo.

Austin Acres Purebred Toggenburgs

AR Buck at stud
Stock for sale

East Hartland, Conn.

Phone: Simsbury exchange Oldfield 3-2480

LAKE-LAND FARM TOGGENBURGS & FRENCH ALPINES

Kids of both breeds. A bargain in mature Toggenburg buck, 2 years old, out of star doe.

Frank A. Long Rt. 3 Box 553A
Tomball, Tex.

Breed by choice---not by chance

Take advantage of our years of breeding for **PRODUCTION** and **SHOW TYPE**.

ALPINES • NUBIANS • SAANENS

Our Show Records are Official
Our Production Records are Official

LAURELWOOD ACRES has proved it is possible to

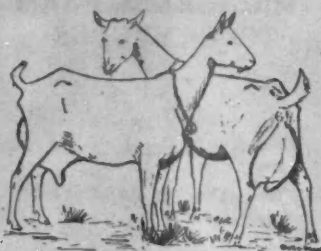
**MILK YOUR SHOW ANIMALS and
SHOW YOUR MILK ANIMALS**

A few 1953 bucks available; 1954 bucks and does available on order.

Laurelwood Acres

**3325 Topanga Canyon Rd.,
Chatsworth, Calif.**

DOLLY-MARK RANCH asks . . .



Want a Bargain?

Winter clearance—your gain
2 bred, registered Nubians
4 bred, registered Saanens

Family milkers—at a family price.

DOLLY AND MARK ROSE
416 Horn Ave. Santa Rosa, Calif.

NAJA GOAT FARM

**SUPREME UNIQUE
SHOWRING or DAIRYBAEN**

Production with type as the result of
years of selective breeding



Does like this with depth and capacity for sale. Stock in all breeds.

Booking orders for 1954 kids

MR. & MRS. DONOVAN A. BEAL
Rt. 1 Box 210 Merced, Calif.

KONGELIG HERD

on continuous official test

FRENCH ALPINE

SAANEN

NUBIAN

TOGGENBURG

FOR SALE

We are now booking orders for 1954 kids in the French Alpine and Saanen breeds.

**MRS. REJSENDE AANDRIG
MR. & MRS. ANDERS VAN TAUBER**

North Military Drive
Rt. 11 Box 538
San Antonio, Tex.

Brown's POWDERED GOAT MILK

1 lb. tin makes 5 qts., \$2. One case, 24 lbs., \$36. Shipments prepaid in USA.

BROWN GOAT FARM
Menomonie, Wis.

when a herd is entered on test, and form HIR No. 2 is filled out for each animal for which an individual production certificate is desired. All rules governing the testing program are printed on the back of Forms HIR No. 1 and HIR No. 2.

A new form used in applying for Judge's License is also ready with the rules governing qualifications printed on the reverse side of the form.

The Application for Official Show has been completely redone, with all revised rules governing official shows printed on the reverse side of the form. The report form which is made by the officials of the organization holding an official show has also been revised to conform with the new show rules. In addition, a new form in connection with official shows makes its appearance in the form of the Judge's Report of Reasons for Placing Each Breed Champion.

The form used in applying for a Star Buck or a Star Milker certificate has been revised and has all the rules applying on the reverse side of the form.

Last but certainly not least, the Application for Entry in the Herd Register has been revised to include all new rules and fees. The face of the application has been simplified and clarified in the hope that fewer errors will be made in filling out an application for registration. All of the rules are clearly printed on the reverse side of the form. You may use old application forms on hand, but we suggest that you have at least one new one available to be sure you have all new rules before you.—R. W. Soens, sec., Elyria, O.

CALIFORNIA COUNCIL ELECTS MAXWELL AS 1954 PRESIDENT

At the annual meeting of the California State Dairy Goat Council nine organizations were represented. Officers elected for 1954 are: M. A. Maxwell, pres.; Mrs. Betty Nordfelt, vice-pres.; Mrs. Eileen Pembroke, recording sec.; I. Elmer Swift,

treas. The president appointed Mrs. Hazel A. Armstrong as corresponding secretary. The following were appointed as committee chairmen: Fair, Ira Peel; education, Lowell Benfer; pamphlet, Mrs. H. A. Armstrong; publicity, Mrs. Betty Nordfelt; legislative, Frank Ecker.

Mr. Peel reported that at the Los Angeles Co. Fair there were 34,784 half-pints of goat milk sold at the booth.

Mr. Pembroke reported that the Orange Co. Fair Board stated they would be unable to allot funds for a goat show in 1954, but he suggested that the effort to secure such funds be continued for future shows.

Mrs. Nordfelt mentioned that at the Fifty-First District Fair goats were shown on television, and that Frank Ecker had talked on goats over a Pasadena radio station. Other radio and TV broadcasts were also mentioned.

Mr. Maxwell loaned three kids which were used on a float in a Christmas parade at Pomona.

The Raymond Ave. School was reported by Mr. Benfer as having 20 goats again this year, loaned by Laurelwood Acres Goat Dairy.

E. R. Forst said there were 47 taking the Goat Husbandry Class at the Orange Coast College at Costa Mesa, and that Mrs. Vernon Hill was driving 72 miles each way to teach the class each week.

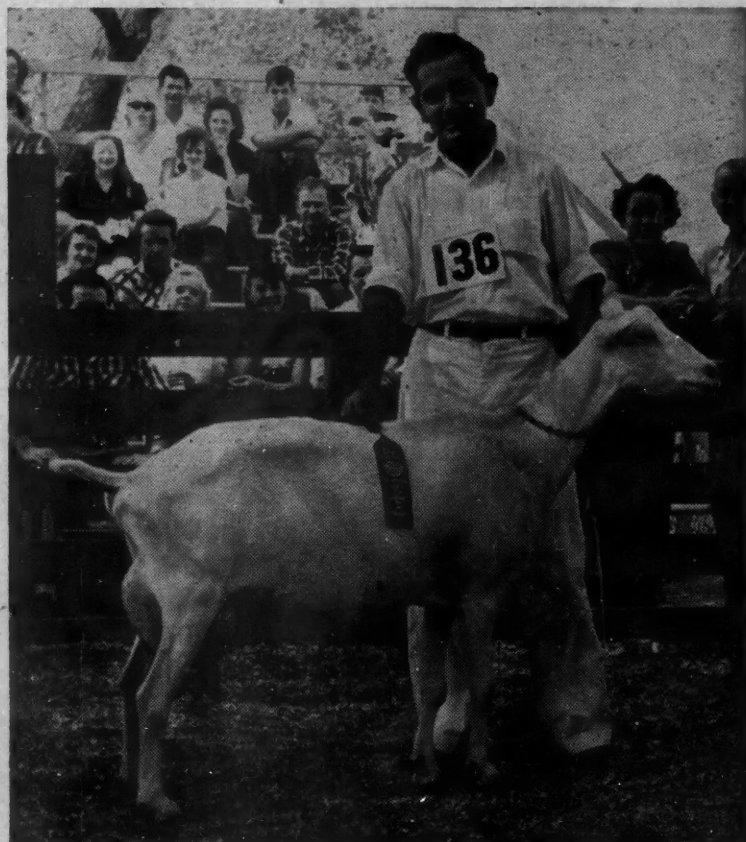
Mrs. Nordfelt told of the work being started by the University of California to study seasonal breeding in dairy goats.

It was mentioned that the Puente High School agricultural teacher is using a dairy goat as a project.

At Cal-Polytech two of the students had written their theses upon goats.

Marion Mell reported on the annual meeting of the AGS, and Mr. Nordfelt reported on that of the AMGRA.

A buffet luncheon was served by Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Nordfelt of Laurelwood Acres Goat Dairy, who were hosts to the meeting.



Marvin Maxwell, Pomona, Calif., newly elected president of the California State Dairy Goat Council, and his old prizewinning Saanen, Delta Marylee.

Classified ADS

Breeders' Rates: 7c a word for single insertion; 6 consecutive insertions of same ad, ordered in advance, for the price of 5; 12 such insertions at cost of 8. Minimum \$1 an insertion. Count all initials, numbers and abbreviations as words.

Commercial Rates: 10c a word, minimum 20 words, same discounts as above.

Copy for classified ad must reach Dairy Goat Journal before the 5th of the month preceding date of publication (April 5th for May issue, and so on). If possible send ads earlier so that you may receive acknowledgments for possible correction before that date. Ads arriving after closing date appear in next available issue.

References: All new advertisers must furnish at least one bank and one business reference—ads will not be published until such references are thoroughly checked (you will save time by submitting written statements from references with your ad order).

Cash in full must accompany order. If you are not certain as to the cost of your ad, write it out and send it to Dairy Goat Journal, and we will bill you for it in advance.

AT STUD

NUBIANS

HARLO OF OAK DEN, by Chanel of Scotchman's Folly; out of Heidi of Oak Den, daughter of Horus of Wheelbarrow Hill. R. E. Ogden, Sickelstown Rd., West Nyack, N. Y.

SCOTCHMAN'S FOLLY SLEET, by Chanel of Scotchman's Folly, out of Nibbles of Red Barn, C. E. Leach, Columbia, Mo.

MYRA, Charmain and Lorelie sons. Stud fee \$50 each. Alfred Jelinski, 1302 Helix St., Spring Valley, Calif. (Note new address.)

BAB COR ACRES Sonny Boy, out of Sunlight of Fairfield. E. W. Patch, 2305 Stahl Rd., Akron 19, O.

SAANENS

SONNY BOY of Laurewood Acres, former junior herd sire for Laurewood Dairy, Chatsworth, Calif. Dam and 2 sisters qualified for Advanced Registry. Send for pedigree. Fee \$15. Dot Rogers, Caprice Farm, Burtonsville, Md.

HAREM ACRES, Wild Hills Figaro II, by Wild Hills Sylvester; out of Wild Hills Deborah, daughter of Plinke's Miss Rebecca, AR ancestry. Mrs. Harry Sells, Chesterfield, Ind.

FRENCH ALPINES

A PROFITABLE buy from multiple star individuals, Royal Families, 1954 young stock. French Alpines reserved on order only. Classified by records. Dameway Dairy Goat Farm, 421 Walnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

REGISTERED French Alpine doe, bred, 9-lb. milker. Del-Norte breeding, formerly owned by Mrs. Craver. Also 2 buck kids; sire, the great Dixieland Detsen. Will exchange 1 for doe. Learn more. A. C. Boyd, Randallstown, Md.

ROOM IS NEEDED to carry on my work with American Alpines. Will sell a few French Alpines including AR and champion stock of my Claude Hall strain. Your choice of the herd. Harry Clauss, Rt. 3, Canandaigua, N. Y.

TOP QUALITY at exceptionally reasonable prices for star buck, Advanced Registry does, and promising doelings. All purebred, registered French Alpines. Paul Griffith, 846 Kirkwood, Iowa City, Iowa.

REGISTERED French Alpine goats, from good bloodlines; dependable milkers. Couple of 1953 kids, some bred doelings and 1954 kids. No Sunday calls. Michael Sulick, Rt. 2, Box 229, Punxsutawney, Pa.

WELCOME at milking time. Advanced Registry. World records. Stock for sale. Romer's internationally famous Sunflower Herd, Admire, Kans.

FRENCH ALPINES exclusively. Order kids now. Phone Tacoma, Wash.—Waverly 6192. Stewart, Rt. 1, Box 422, Puyallup, Wash.

ELEVEN MONTHS OLD French Alpine bucks, grandsons of Pierre Del-Norte. Price \$50 each at farm. Spring Crest Farm, Rt. 1, Eureka Springs, Ark.

SNOWCREST FARM has registered French Alpines available now. Come see us, or write, Rt. 1, Box 511, North Bend, Wash. Phone 88-1660.

GRANDSON of Maida Del-Norte. Large, hornless, cou clair, 2-year-old herd sire. Make an offer. Mrs. Leo Gumbel, 3610 Lincoln Ave., Peoria, Ill.

REGISTERED French Alpine buck. Grade does. Ages 1 to 2; fine condition. Reasonable. F. Taral, Box 92, Elwood, Ill.

PUREBRED DOE and buck kids, reasonable; one week old at farm. Howe Goat Dairy, Monroe, Mich.

SMALL HERD purebred French Alpines. Reasonable. William W. Parker, Rt. 4, Box 63, Stevens Point, Wis.

FRENCH ALPINES, and Nubian. Order. 1954 doe kids now. Naches French Alpines, Naches, Wash.

ORDERS TAKEN for spring kids. J. R. Sullivan, 2820 Clear Lake, Springfield, Ill.

NUBIANS

BURNHAM NUBIANS. Purebred, registered. Cream of imported and domestic bloodlines. Order now for fall 1953 and spring 1954 kids. All colors. One February 1953 buck for sale, ready for service. Buck service—Jubilee, son of imp. Malpas Melber; Chivo Star, grandson of imp. Brutus and Pedlar and U. S. bloodlines; Prince, full Loma Alto blood, spotted. I will buy good Nubian does—write details. Mrs. Robert C. Burnham, Rt. 3, Box 164, (Phone 272), Georgetown, Tex.

APEX NUBIANS: Large, iron-gray buck, born April 16, 1951; hornless. Grandson of Budlett's Brutus. Price \$75. Four spring bucks; dark fawn, black, iron-gray, brown. Excellent breeding back of them. Three doelings not bred. Taking orders for buck and doe kids. Write for pictures and prices. H. M. Butler, Lewis, Kans.

ADVANCE ORDERS taken for buck kids sired by Sleet of Scotchman's Folly. No bucks will be offered that are not contracted for before birth. Niblet of Scotchman's Folly due to kid Mar. 14; Imperial Priscilla, Mar. 18; Imperial Allene, May 25; Beverly's Maude, June 10. If interested write C. E. Leach, Rt. 4, Columbia, Mo.

OFFERING Upstream does to freshen March, April, May. Mature does bred to Jelinski's Sanfern of Upstream. Few Sanfern daughters bred to Upstream Crusader (sired by Sanfern, dam Upstream Console with 3000-lb. unofficial record). Also spring kids. Reuben W. Simpson, Rt. 1, Fargo, N. Dak.

PUREBRED NUBIANS. Three mature does bred for late March and June freshenings. Three young does (2 now milking); can be bred for fall freshening. Also young buck. Good family herd. One buyer, \$300 before kidding. Welcome Morton, Wilmoth Hwy. Rt. 2, Adrian, Mich.

SHIRLOSS NUBIANS offering beautiful, growthy, registered buck and doe kids; from Chikaming, Brutus bloodlines does. Sire, Mountainbrook Nod; Berkhams Jenkins, Theydon Viceroy bloodlines. Reasonable. Mrs. Vern Bailey, Arlington, Ind.

THE ORISKA NUBIANS: Five purebred does due in February and March; daughters of Schoharie Hills Crispin Leland, from high-producing dams. Reserve kids now. Call weekends. Vernan James, Oriskany, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Three Nubian does, to freshen. One outstanding doeling. Best bloodlines; registered stock. No shipping. Leo Twitchell, Rt. 4, Bazetta Rd., Warren, O.

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When established breeders want to improve their herds they buy from advertisers in Dairy Goat Journal.

Dairymen needing increased milk production turn to Dairy Goat Journal ads to buy additional stock.

Novices read the ads in Dairy Goat Journal to make their purchases.

In fact, nearly everyone wanting to buy anything in the dairy goat line depends upon Dairy Goat Journal advertising.

PROFITS FOR YOU

You can have this good business with your ad in each issue of Dairy Goat Journal. Each month the growing circulation of Dairy Goat Journal brings you more and more of these sales.

LOW COSTS, TOO

It costs so little too—a guarantee of more than 15,000 circulation means it costs you but a tiny sum to reach each reader. And there are liberal discounts for space and for consecutive insertions under the special breeders rate. Look at the savings for you:

Breeders Display Advertising

Full page (30 in.)	\$70
Half page (15 in.)	40
Third page (10 in.)	30
Sixth page (5 in.)	15
Tenth page (3 in.)	9
Fifteenth page (2 in.)	6
Thirtieth page (1 in.)	4

EXTRA SAVINGS for contract advertising: 10% discount for 6-month contract; 20% discount for 12-month contract. Cash with order—otherwise ads earn commercial advertising rate. All ads on even inches only.

FREE ILLUSTRATIONS—No additional charge for making halftone cuts from advertiser's photos for use in ads. Cuts furnished one column in width or more as required.

Send your order now for next issue!

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL
Columbia, Mo.

Dairy Goat Journal—MARCH 1954

looking doe with long sharp horns. The boy was unable to get any milk, then Art tried and he didn't get any either. After that he made some very derogatory remarks about goats in general and goat milk."

Mrs. Hay was charitable enough to say she thought this was just an incident and he did not realize how much injury he was doing the industry. She did write to Mr. Linkletter and we will appreciate it if every reader will write to him and ask him to do what he can to correct the bad impression he left about dairy goats. It might be well to remind him that he is at least a 2-time offender.

—CONCLUSIONS—

The silver dollar seems to be in hiding these days. I'm wondering if it can no longer face the public carrying the motto "In God We Trust" while our nation builds a bigger and bigger military system. It looks from here as though we are extending one hand to God and reaching for a gun with the other.

—CONCLUSIONS—

If each subscriber would send in one new subscription think of the reading public you would have when you advertised your stock for sale.

—CONCLUSIONS—

It has been said that "Consistency, thou art a jewel" and about the only thing in man's consistency is to be inconsistent. I listened to a group discussing how to keep milk prices up and to get those raised that are now lower than average. Somewhat later I casually discussed rising prices of everyday commodities with some of

that group and each one complained about high prices and wondered where the end would be. Each of us desires a top price but rebels against paying top price. I'm that way, too, but I frequently think of what my reaction would be if I really lived according to the Golden Rule.

—CONCLUSIONS—

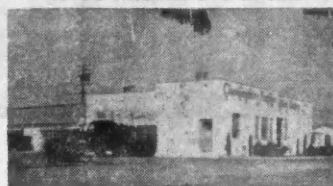
According to G. D. McGrew, Ohio extension dairyman, feed and labor provide 4/5 of all milk production costs. The cost of feed is reduced, milk production is increased and this must be accomplished in part by increased labor. Not necessarily hiring more help but in accomplishing more per hour in labor, whether it be the employer or employee.

Mr. McGrew says push-button gadgets are nice but do not put any more milk in the bucket. Too many of us spend more time, and get less real enjoyment, in working to get out of work than if we plunge right in and get the job well done.

HELM'S

Dehydrated goat milk, 1 lb. ----- \$2.50
Box 75 goat milk capsules ----- 1.00
4 oz. All-Purpose Cream ----- 1.25
Postpaid, 20% discount when purchased by the dozen . . . New address—
HELM GOAT MILK PRODUCTS
148 Vista Dr. Jackson, Mich.

Chevonshire Farms



We sell 2000 qts. of goat milk daily

Wouldn't you like a young buck from our dairy-type breeding stock that for years has been selected for profitable milk production—and which has been top in the show rings and in breeding herds, too?

We are taking reservations now!
Alpines • Toggenburgs • Saanens

IRA D. PEEL, owner
17681 E. Valley Blvd. Puento, Calif.

TOGGENBURG - FRENCH ALPINE - NUBIAN
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FOR MORE MILK **A**
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TELEPHONE
T GRASSLAKE FARM **H**

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